"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; tomorrow colder, probably fair; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,073. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANS HIT BACK, REGAIN GROUND; BULGARIA SILENT ON RUSSIAN DEMAND; GREECE UNEASY AT ARMY'S LANDING

PERSONALTY TAX VALUES SLASHED

Board "Writes Off" 99.62 Per Cent. for the First 65 Men Who Protest.

$2,600,700 BECOMES $9,700

I. H. Weinstein in $5,000,000 Class by Clerk's Error—Listed at $5,000 in 1915.

MITCHEL IS DISPLEASED

Mills Legislative Committee Hears State Tax Board Head Condemn Personal Property Tax.

Mayor Mitchel's plan for a huge personal tax assessment roll for 1916 had its first practical demonstration yesterday, with discouraging results. Sixty-five men and women appeared at the Tax Department to swear off an aggregate of $2,600,700 which had been set down against their names. All but five convinced the tax officials that they had been erroneously assessed and their names were stricken off the books. The five who remained were assessed on property valued at $9,700.

The value of the property on which the city will collect is a little more than one-third of 1 per cent. of the assessors' valuation. In other words, the Tax Commissioners had to "write off" about 99.62 per cent. of the first batch of valuations attacked by prospective taxpayers.

If future reductions were to be made in the same proportion, the $3,704,305,965 tentative assessment valuations would be reduced to $13,816,190. Of course, it won't be as bad as that.

President Purdy of the Tax Board said the first day was not a fair basis of comparison, as the number who appeared was not sufficient to indicate what the total result would be. It was the general rule, he said, that those who knew they were not liable for assessment came first to swear off. The department hopes to make a better showing later.

Mayor is Not Pleased.

It became known yesterday that the Mayor is not at all pleased with the way the Tax Commissioners have gone about the work of increasing assessments. The Mayor did not expect there would be such a furore about it, and he is now convinced that the Commissioners went at the matter "too hard." It was rumored in one quarter that the Tax Board will be "overhauled" later.

The Mayor's attitude, it was explained, is that he believes the tax law should be enforced so long as it is on the statute books, and that the only way to get around a bad situation is for the next Legislature to pass different laws. When asked what he thought of the present law, the Mayor replied with emphasis:

"I think it is bad."

When the Mayor was asked if he was in favor of a personal tax he said he was not prepared to say; that he had never made a special study of economics as applied to taxation, and he did not want to give an opinion on the matter at this time. The only comfort the Mayor has seen in the present situation is that the enormous personal assessment for next year is purely tentative, and that if the law is strictly enforced the final figures may show some satisfactory results.

Among the sixty-five cases yesterday one was a typical instance of how a big assessment made against an individual may not "stick." Paul Rainey, the African explorer, was put down for $500,000 on the books. Mr. Rainey is at present in Africa, but his agent appeared to swear off the amount. The agent told the Commissioners that Mr. Rainey's only home in the United States is a ranch in Mississippi. He has an interest in his father's estate in Pennsylvania, and as the estate has an office in New York City it was assessed for the full amount. The explanation satisfied the Commissioners, and Mr. Rainey's name came off the books. Several other $500,000 assessments went the same way.

Added a Cipher to $500,000.

It also became known yesterday that Isaac H. Weinstein of 574 West End Avenue, who was down on the books as possessing $5,000,000 worth of personal property, is not in the class of Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie. His property valuation should have been $500,000, but a clerk in the department in entering the amount accidentally added another cipher. In 1915 he was listed at $5,000. He has not yet appeared at the Tax Department to ask a reduction.

President Purdy refused yesterday to explain on just what information the assessment on personal property of corporations was raised between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 of this year. He said he did not expect to hear any results from the big increase in the assessment of corporations until December, as the corporations filed their statements with the Corporation Bureau in writing. He said:

"The methods of assessing corporations have been changed from time to time always with the intent to obtain from them applications for reduction, which would furnish an accurate basis for the assessment. Some years ago the tentative assessment of domestic corporations in Manhattan was over $2,000,000,000. The assessment was usually made on the entire nominal capital stock. The method was dangerous, because there were always some corporations which had no property at all and made no application for reduction. Since then the assessments have been based on the last sworn statement or on the amount of the capital stock, or on the basis of other information from any source which seemed reliable."

Mills Committee Meets.

Testifying yesterday before the Mills Legislative Committee, which is investigating the tax situation in the State with a view to recommending changes in the law, and also to find new sources

Continued on Page 6.

RUMANIA DECIDES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

No Need to Mobilize, Premier Tells Deputation of Opposition Leaders.

MILAN, Oct. 4, (via Paris.)—The hour has not arrived for Rumania to enter the war, in the opinion of Premier Bratiano expressed to a deputation of Parliamentary delegates of the Opposition, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Secolo.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to The London Times from Bucharest says:

"Premier Bratiano today received a deputation of the opposition leaders, who asked for an immediate mobilization in order to prevent Rumania being surrounded by enemies.

"M. Bratiano replied that mobilization was needless, as since the Crown Council of last year nothing had intervened to make Rumania change her attitude."

BERLIN'S ARABIC NOTE SATISFACTORY IN PART

Situation Is Not Critical, Say Officials, and Final Agreement Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The German note on the sinking of the Arabic, which Count von Bernstorff handed to Secretary Lansing in New York, was described by an official today as "conditionally satisfactory," and the German-American situation was said to be "not critical." Study of the note seems to have resulted in an impression that, while the language of the German Foreign Office in reference to the sinking of the Arabic is not satisfactory, the dissatisfaction hinges more on the language of the note than on its substantive proposals.

The United States demanded a disavowal of the act of the submarine commander. The original answer was that the officer had reason to believe that the Arabic was preparing to ram his boat, and that even if this should not be correct the officer was in nowise to blame. Since then the United States has submitted evidence which it regards as conclusive of the innocent intention of the officers of the Arabic, who did not even know a German submarine was near. On the strength of this evidence, it is understood that the German Foreign Office has materially modified its first position.

A feeling of optimism about the whole affair was evident in Washington today. The note will not be answered in writing just now, and the hope is entertained that in informal conversations with Count von Bernstorff, which will be held within a few days, Mr. Lansing may be able to bring about a further change of the German position that will be satisfactory to the American Government.

Count von Bernstorff is expected in Washington about the middle of the week for conversations with Mr. Lansing.

RUSSIANS BRING DOWN BIG AEROPLANE PRIZE

Germany's New Flying Fortress That Carries Six Men, Named "Two Tails" by Captors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians recently brought down three aeroplanes, among them one which proved to be a rare prize, namely the newest pattern German machine, which several times had been seen on the western front. The Russians have christened this novel machine "Two Tails." On examination it proved to be nothing very alarming. It is little more than a German version of the Russian Sikorsky.

"'Two Tails' is armored and has twin engines of the Albatross or Mercedes static motor type—170-horse power, between the twin bodies and raised above them is the pilot's place, also armored. The machine carries six men and nearly a ton of ammunition for one light quick-firing gun and two maxims. The crew consists of the pilot, a mechanic, an observation officer, and three artillerymen.

WAR IN HOLLOW OF OUR HANDS, SAYS KITCHENER

But He Needs Men, "and If They Do Not Come I Will Fetch Them."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The Manchester Guardian says that Councilor Tom Fox, in a speech at Manchester last night, made an interesting reference to the conference of labor leaders last Tuesday, which was addressed by Premier Asquith and War Secretary Kitchener.

There were many things Lord Kitchener told them, said Mr. Fox, which he could not repeat, but he told them some things which could be repeated. Among them were the following:

"There is no room," Lord Kitchener said, "for any pessimist. Give me the men and war munitions I want and I will guarantee my personal reputation that we have the war in the hollow of our hands.

"And I know," Lord Kitchener added, "how many men I want, and how many I want for munitions. I have their names and the numbers on their doors, and if they do not come I will fetch them."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

As much has been written about the speeches delivered by the Prime Minister and the Secretary for War at the conference of labor representatives last week, it may be stated that both Mr Asquith and Lord Kitchener would much prefer that no change of system became necessary.

"Lord Kitchener, who is justly proud of the new army, has no love for compulsion—far from it. But he must have the men he needs for the gigantic task we have in hand. His estimate to the Cabinet was that we shall need to keep in the field next year seventy divisions—say 1,400,000 men.

"This estimate was made before the new developments in the Balkans, which may make another heavy draft on our armies. Obviously, we shall need at least an equivalent at home, apart altogether from the necessities of home defense, in order to keep our Continental armies up to strength for a whole year.

"It is this necessity which makes it imperative that the influx of recruits between now and next January shall be greatly increased in volume."

Continued on Page 2.

OUR NAVY TO LEAD WORLD IN SPEED

President's Program Includes the Biggest and Fastest Battle Cruisers Afloat.

SECRET PLANS PREPARED

New Vessels Will Carry Heaviest Guns and Rival Speed of Express Trains.

TO COST $18,000,000 EACH

At White House Conference Move Is Made Toward Putting Us Abreast of All Sea Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The outstanding and most distinctive feature of the naval program to be submitted to Congress this Winter will be a request for the construction of battle cruisers superior in speed and power to anything now afloat. This fact was developed today following the conference held at the White House between President Wilson, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, and Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It became apparent after the conference that the Administration would recommend more than two battleships, one or more battle cruisers, and a large number of submarines.

The battle cruisers will be the feature of the naval program. Preliminary designs for these vessels have been prepared by the Naval Constructors, and are before the General Board, Secretary Daniels, and the President for consideration. There are several alternative designs, but the particular one which will probably be adopted calls for a battle cruiser that will make thirty-five knots speed. This is equivalent to a fraction over forty land miles an hour. The fastest battle cruiser thus far built by any of the powers is designed for not more than thirty knots. Consequently the American battle cruiser would be able to sail rings around any foreign vessel of similar type now in commission.

The final characteristics of the protected battle cruiser have not been determined by the experts of the General Board of the Navy, but the understanding is that this new type of vessel's main armor will be about eight inches thick, and the vessel will mount eight fourteen-inch guns, of 50 calibre. The cost of the battle cruiser will be about $18,000,000, or about $3,000,000 more than the dreadnought battleships now being built for the United States Navy. The battleships to be recommended in this year's naval program will also cost about $18,000,000 each, the increase being due to the rise in the price of war material.

Lessons from the War.

The decision to recommend one or more battle cruisers is the result of a careful study of the lessons taught by the naval side of the war in Europe. Secretary Daniels and President Wilson have before them a report made by Lewis B. McBride, Naval Constructor, who has been attached to the embassy in London, dealing with the operations of battle cruisers of the British and German Navies during the war, and demonstrating unmistakably that this new type of vessel is a most valuable adjunct to defense and offense. The escape of the German armored cruiser Goeben in the Mediterranean from the combined British and French fleets in the earlier stages of the war, solely by reason of superior speed, was the first demonstration during the present conflict of the value of the battle cruiser. In the naval battle in the North Sea, and likewise in the battle off the Falkland Islands, battle cruisers were a determining factor.

Speed Plans a Secret.

Officials of the Navy Department today refrained from disclosing the detailed characteristics of the projected battle cruiser. Secretary Daniels admitted that the vessel was designed for thirty-five knots. Another high official said the propelling machinery would consist of turbines. Beyond this no information was obtainable from any source as to the essential characteristics of the projected warship. When one high official was asked how it was proposed to obtain the speed of thirty-five nautical miles an hour, he responded:

"That's our secret."

The first British battle cruisers were the Inflexible, Invincible and Indomitable, authorized in 1907 and completed in 1908. These vessels are identical. They displace 17,250 tons each, mount eight 12-inch guns, have an amidships belt of 7-inch armor, and on trials recorded from 26.1 to 26.6 knots. The next class of British battle cruisers embraced the Indefatigable and New Zealand, each of 18,750 tons displacement. These two also each mounted eight 12-inch guns, and carried 8-inch armor belting. On their trials they recorded 26 and 27 knots speed. In 1911 the British Government authorized three additional battle cruisers of the Lion class, the other two being the Princess Royal and the Queen Mary. In these vessels the displacement ran up to 26,350 tons. Each carries eight 13.5-inch guns, and in full power trials they made 29 knots an hour. The heaviest armor carried is 9 inches amidships.

Fast Ships of Other Navies.

In the Tiger type of battle cruiser, authorized in 1913 for the British Navy, the displacement ran up to 30,000 tons, the main batteries were the same as in the immediately preceding class, eight 13.5-inch guns, and the heaviest armor carried was 9 inches amidships. The Tiger was designed for 30 knots an hour, on a designed horse power of 100,000. The Tiger is propelled by the Brown-Curtis type of turbine.

The German battle cruisers were designed as a reply to the British vessels of this type, and, beginning with the Von der Tann, authorized in 1909, have included the Moltke and Goeben, the Seidlitz and Derflinger, and the Ersatz Kaiserin Augusta and the Ersatz Hertha. The Von der Tann made 27.4 knots on trial, the Moltke made 28.57 knots, the Goeben 28.6 knots, and while

Continued on Page 3.

British Submarine Sinks German Ship in Baltic Sea

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The German steamer Svionia of Stettin has been torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company. Ten of the crew have been landed, while the remainder are on the way to Sassnitz.

The version of this incident sent to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that the Svionia ran ashore after she was fired upon by a British submarine.

The steamer Svionia was built in 1895 at South Shields and was of 2,796 tons gross. She was owned by a shipping firm of Stettin.

111,936 REGISTERED IN FIRST FIVE HOURS

Political Leaders Satisfied with the First Day's Showing Under New Plan.

BROOKLYN SHOWS UP WELL

Women Had 1,500 Watchers Out for Practice—Only One Arrest in New York County.

Complete figures for the first day of registration under the new system yesterday show a total for all boroughs of 111,936.

This is a falling off from the first day's figures of all recent years. Nevertheless yesterday's result is declared satisfactory by political leaders.

In the tables are shown the returns from yesterday's registration by Assembly districts, together with the figures for the first day of registration in 1911, which also was an "off year" in politics, and the total registration figures from last year.

While these are included in the table for purposes of comparison, they really do not afford any exact or even approximate basis on which to gauge the interest of the voters in the forthcoming election. Last year, as in all preceding years, there were four full days of registration, with the registry booths open twelve hours each day. Under the law enacted by the Legislature this year, the registration in this city will spread over the entire week, with the polls open during five hours in the evening during the first five days, and all day on Saturday, the last registration day.

First Day's Registration.

Boroughs.	1915.	1st Day 1911.	4 Days 1914.
Man. and Bronx	57,507	82,469	339,703
Brooklyn	42,744	61,283	242,507
Queens	9,522	11,928	60,196
Richmond	2,163	3,625	15,997
Grand total	111,936	159,415	658,503

Manhattan and the Bronx.

A. D.			
First	828	1,557	5,568
Second	1,257	1,986	6,439
Third	1,150	2,344	7,938
Fourth	1,095	1,531	6,030
Fifth	1,106	1,859	6,846
Sixth	1,270	1,972	6,458
Seventh	1,015	1,753	6,540
Eighth	1,023	1,642	6,404
Ninth	837	1,633	5,850
Tenth	1,034	1,625	6,586
Eleventh	1,150	2,317	7,309
Twelfth	1,143	2,030	6,377
Thirteenth	919	1,857	6,386
Fourteenth	1,076	2,130	7,183
Fifteenth	1,893	2,560	10,348
Sixteenth	973	1,824	10,743
Seventeenth	1,939	2,449	10,212
Eighteenth	1,183	1,855	7,386
Nineteenth	2,472	3,295	14,353
Twentieth	1,287	1,950	7,356
Twenty-first	2,030	2,831	11,...
Twenty-second	1,611	2,052	7,758
Twenty-third	5,029	5,273	26,206
Twenty-fourth	904	1,530	5,832
Twenty-fifth	1,396	2,106	7,782
Twenty-sixth	1,424	2,030	8,558
Twenty-seventh	978	1,634	6,480
Twenty-eighth	890	1,429	5,203
Twenty-ninth	1,423	2,174	8,790
Thirtieth	1,950	3,234	11,135
Thirty-first	2,061	2,698	11,513
Thirty-second	3,827	5,013	25,289
Thirty-third	1,805	2,578	11,845
Thirty-fourth	4,103	3,985	24,032
Thirty-fifth	3,452	3,928	20,069
Total	57,507	82,469	339,703

Brooklyn.

First	1,442	2,239	7,558
Second	982	1,804	6,991
Third	1,018	1,811	6,198
Fourth	1,401	2,279	8,505
Fifth	2,203	3,136	11,057
Sixth	1,564	2,345	8,327
Seventh	1,338	1,930	7,715
Eighth	1,120	1,890	6,827
Ninth	2,658	3,629	16,732
Tenth	1,862	2,675	9,399
Eleventh	1,691	2,562	9,370
Twelfth	2,462	3,387	12,058
Thirteenth	1,122	1,852	7,770
Fourteenth	982	1,954	6,519
Fifteenth	1,236	2,154	8,140
Sixteenth	3,593	3,764	20,347
Seventeenth	1,809	2,919	9,466
Eighteenth	3,769	4,334	20,131
Nineteenth	1,191	1,906	7,594
Twentieth	1,669	2,458	9,450
Twenty-first	883	1,419	5,465
Twenty-second	3,807	5,210	20,991
Twenty-third	2,865	3,562	16,585
Total	42,744	61,283	242,507

Queens.

First	1,808	2,419	11,327
Second	1,626	2,249	11,212
Third	3,205	3,849	20,196
Fourth	2,883	3,411	17,261
Total	9,522	11,928	60,196

Richmond.

First	2,163	3,625	15,997

In the Manhattan districts the registration was somewhat lighter than in Queens or Richmond. In the Twelfth District, which is Charles F. Murphy's, 1,143 registered yesterday, as against 2,059 the first day in 1911, the last "off year."

Bronx made a better comparative showing than any other borough, due to the increase in population since 1911. In that year 5,013 persons registered on the first day. The registration yesterday was 3,827.

Only One Arrest Made.

The first day of registration under the new plan passed off quietly. The police had an easy time. There was no disorder at the registration places necessitating police interference. Only one arrest for illegal registration had been reported at Police Headquarters up to midnight.

This was in Tammany leader Murphy's district. A man who said he was Arthur M. Rodgers, 28 years old, of 244 East Twentieth Street, was arrested when he attempted to register in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District at 349 Second Avenue.

The failure of many voters to enroll as they registered caused some uneasiness among the political leaders. Only

Continued on Page 4.

GEN. HAMILTON AT SALONIKI

Russian Fleet Reported Off Bulgarian Black Sea Port of Varna.

MACKENSEN FACES SERBS

German Field Marshal Shifted from Russian Front for New Campaign.

SOFIA TO ANSWER ALLIES

Is Taking Up the Matter of the Joint Note Presented Prior to Czar's Ultimatum.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The time allotted Bulgaria by the Allies through Russia to turn her back on Germany, Austria, and Turkey, expired yesterday afternoon, but the expiration of the time limit brought no immediate surface indications to clarify the situation.

Whether the Russian Minister promptly left the Bulgarian capital, as his Government threatened provided Bulgaria declined to meet the Russain ultimatum; whether Bulgaria dissembled, asking for further time; or whether King Ferdinand and his supporters merely observed silence is not yet known in London. Either the censorship or the vagaries of wartime cable service, or the two combined, resulted in keeping London in the dark, although definite news is expected hourly.

It is, however, announced officially in Sofia, according to a Reuter dispatch from that capital, that the Bulgarian Government will reply immediately to the last note of the Entente Powers delivered before the sending of the Russian ultimatum.

Events have been happening in keeping with the fast approaching crisis involving the entry of the Balkans in the European conflict. Russian warships have appeared in the Black Sea off the Bulgarian port of Varna; French and British troops have landed at Saloniki, a Greek port fifty miles south of the Bulgarian frontier, and Bulgarian troops, which have been on the move for days, have been massed in great numbers along the Serbian border.

On the other hand, come amplified reports of the great weight of men and metal being piled up under the direction of Field Marshal Mackensen, fresh from the Russian front, preparatory to a blow against Serbia, as the first step in what the popular imagination has accepted as a fact—German determination to smash through the corner of Serbia and link up with Bulgaria, creating a new battle front from the Austrian border to Constantinople.

Delayed cables told of the landing of the allied troops at Saloniki. With these reports arrived comments from the Athens papers, the gist of which was that the appearance of French and British soldiers in Greece at a time when Greece was still outwardly neutral should cause no excitement, in that their mission was, as one of the Athens papers expressed it, "to defend the railway against Bulgarian aggression and give help to Serbia, the ally of Greece."

A telegram from Athens to the Rome Tribuna says that General Sir Ian aHmilton, British commander at the Dardanelles, has been at Saloniki to inspect arrangements made for the landing of troops.

Russia's Quarrel Not with Nation.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—As Russia draws a distinction between the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people, no repressive measures will be adopted against Bulgarian subjects in Russia should the Sofia Government refuse to comply with the ultimatum which expires today. Even M. Madjariow, Bulgarian Minister to Russia, will not be expelled. His passports will not be given to him and he will be permitted to remain undisturbed, although no official relations will be maintained with him as the representative of King Ferdinand.

The Foreign Office explains that the fact that Russia alone sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria was due to voluntary recognition on the part of her allies of this nation's predominance in the Balkans and of her moral claim upon the gratitude of the Balkan peoples.

Whether England, France, and Italy will withdraw their representatives at Sofia in case Russia takes this action has not yet been decided. Russia felt compelled to make this move, in view of the failure of all efforts to bring pressure through other means on King Ferdinand. It is the view of the Russian Government that the recall of its Minister will convince the Bulgarian people that King Ferdinand's policy is dangerous.

Hope Bulgar Army Will Balk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria is strongly approved here. The only regret is that the step was not taken earlier.

It was believed here that the note might possibly open the eyes of the Bulgarian people. As the Novoye Vremya said: "When the Bulgarian soldiers see the windows of the Russian Legation nailed up they will realize what a calamitous adventure their Government has been leading them. Russians consider it incredible that the

Continued on Page 2.

See Exhibition Furniture, Art, etc., Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 W. 46th St. Auction Friday, 3 O'c.—Advt.

Athens Regards Landing of Army as Premature; People Told Allies Are There as Friends

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The Greek Minister at London, J. Gennadius, declined last night either to affirm or deny the report that the Hellenic Government had protested that Greece's neutrality had been violated by the landing of allied troops at Saloniki.

"I am not at liberty to answer that question," he said.

The Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"'London and Paris,' says The Messager d'Athènes, commenting on the allied landing at Saloniki, 'do not understand the uneasiness manifested in Greece over the incident.'

"The paper points out that even should the Greek Government regard this action as 'premature,' the move was one to support Greece, and assures the people that 'it is as the traditional friend of Greece, and in no other capacity, that France and Great Britain make their appearance in the Balkans.'"

RUSSIANS RETAKE MANY VILLAGES

Continue to Drive Germans and Austrians Back in North and South.

INVADERS LACK RESERVES

Their Centre at a Standstill Because of Failure of Operations of Both Wings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A general slackening of German activity has been noticed along the entire front.

Since the failure of the operation at Sventziany the German left wing has lost its activity. Likewise the right wing, after a series of unsuccessful engagements, has been unable up to now to recover or alter conditions. Consequently the centre, having lost the service of the wings, is brought to a standstill by the determined Russian resistance.

Military experts explain that the German failure is chiefly due to the absence of reserves to relieve the cavalry. At Sventziany they have been compelled to shift forces from the right flanks of Eichhorn's, Scholtz's, and Gallwitz's armies, over 250 to 350 miles of damaged roads.

At Lubtcha, northeast of Novo Grudok, the Germans almost succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Niemen. This was important to them for the purpose of turning the Rivers Beresina and Vislotch, tributaries of the Niemen. However, the Russians threw them back with great loss.

Official Report of Successes.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Near Dvinsk the Germans at noon yesterday opened a hail of fire against the sector of one of our regiments in the vicinity of the Village of Chichkoro, between the railway and Swenten Lake. The Germans employed guns of very large calibre, including some eight-inch.

Preceded by a violent fire, they rushed forward and occupied part of our trenches. We, in turn, subjected the trenches and enemy who reached them to a destructive fire from our artillery, and our troops advanced in a vigorous counterattack. Unable to withstand our fire, the Germans fell back with heavy losses. The trenches were reoccupied by us.

At many of the fords of the River Madzioki and its tributary, the Disenki, there has been stubborn fighting. The village of Borovya, in the Koziany region, was carried by assault by our troops. We captured prisoners and quick-fires. The Germans were dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the villages of Tellaki and Kozley, between the villages of Koziany and Postawy.

In some sectors of the Spiaglitzy River, south of Vichnevskoie, our troops succeeded in passing to the western bank. In the capture of some villages in the region of Cheremehitzy and Stakovzy, we took 300 unwounded prisoners, including nineteen artillerymen and five officers. Four quick-firing guns and other trophies also fell into our hands.

The front approximately from the region of Smorgon to the Pripet is unchanged. At the mouth of the Stokhod the enemy occupied the village of Pojog, but was dislodged by an energetic attack. The enemy also was dislodged from positions north of the village of Sovlechtchitza.

Reports from commanding officers show that German prisoners, despite warnings and threats of punishment from their chiefs, are giving information more frequently of the exhaustion of their troops and of the decreasing popularity of the war.

Germans Tell of Attacks Repelled.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: After extensive preparations with their artillery, the Russians yesterday advanced to the attack in dense masses along almost the entire front between Postawy and Smorgon. The attack broke down with unusually heavy losses. Sectional operations during the night also were without result. Southwest of Lennewada, on the Dvina, an attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed.

The situation remains the same with the other army group.

VIENNA, Oct. 4, (via London, Oct. 5.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

Russian theatre: There is nothing of importance to report.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

MANY AMERICANS DIE IN BATTLE

Edmond Genet, Lieut. Sweeney, Jack Casey, and Other New Yorkers Lost in Champagne.

DR. WHEELER IS WOUNDED

Crawls Far with Shattered Leg, Injecting Morphine Into Other Victims on the Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Americans in the Foreign Legion who disappeared and are believed to have been killed in the battle in Champagne are Edmond C. C. Genet of New York, a grandson of Governor Clinton, and Paul Kavelka, both of the second battalion of the First Regiment; Lieutenant Charles Sweeney, formerly of West Point; Jack Casey, formerly a New York newspaper artist; Robert Soubrian of New York, Frank Musgrave of New Orleans, Bob Scanlon, a negro pugilist; Frederick Zinn of Battle Creek, James Dowd of Brooklyn, Frederick Capdeville of New York, Dave King of Providence, Alan S. Egar of New York, and Elow Nelson of Milwaukee, all of the second battalion of the Second Regiment.

Wounded in hospital are D. W. Thoran of South Dakota, seriously in the back of the head; Charles Trinkard of New York, with two bullets in the right shoulder, and Dr. David Wheeler of Boston, the big game hunter and arctic explorer, formerly attached to the American Ambulance, who has a shattered leg. All are of the First Regiment.

Dr. Wheeler was brought here by the American Ambulance today, a special permit being granted owing to his previous connection with it. When he was wounded he injected morphine, with which as a physician he was liberally supplied, into himself, and then crawled seven kilometers to the rear, pausing to inject morphine into many badly wounded men.

On Sept. 20 both regiments of the Legion were brought to Champagne. All citizens of the allied nations then had an opportunity to join their own armies or regular French regiments. The rest were merged into a single regiment of two battalions, 4,000 strong, the merger being completed on the 24th.

The regiment was then ordered to the front line of trenches on the left centre, where the Germans immediately shouted: "We know you, Foreign Legion. If you attack we will get you this time."

The Germans hate the Foreign Legion worse than they do the British.

The Legion was held until Sept. 29. It then led the assault on the German second line. The troops melted under the terrific fire, but rushed an apparently impregnable position and captured a fortified wood in the rear. Only 180 men survived of the second battalion of the old First Regiment. [A French battalion consists of 1,000 men.]

The last man Dr. Wheeler saw alive was the commandant, who was talking with him and a Captain. When the latter was killed Dr. Wheeler was wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 4.—Frederick Zinn was the son of A. K. Zinn, a local merchant. He was 25, and had been in the French Army at the front since soon after the war began. After concluding his studies in a local high school in 1910 and doing some work in a Michigan college, he went to Paris to study mechanical engineering, and was in the war when the war broke out. He wrote numerous letters from the front to his parents and friends in this city.

The Jack Casey referred to in the foregoing may be an artist named Casey who was formerly employed as an illustrator by The New York American. He left The American to go to Paris to study painting about six years ago, and achieved some prominence subsequently, having a picture exhibited in the Salon about two years ago. He was 39 years old, and, according to a friend in New York, was born in California.

ESSAD PASHA DEFEATED.

Ex-Provisional President of Albania Driven from Elbassan.

VIENNA, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The Neues Wiener Journal has a report from Sofia that Albanian troops have occupied Elbassan, sixty-four miles southeast of Scutari, after defeating forces under Essad Pasha.

The reference to "Albanian troops" is somewhat difficult of explanation as there is no established Albanian Government, although Italy virtually has claimed control of the country since the war began. Previous dispatches have reported that forces under the command of Essad Pasha, former Provisional President of Albania, were fighting with the Mirdites, members of an Albanian tribe. It is possible the Mirdites may be the troops which have occupied Elbassan.

Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
They cost more—try them and see why. Be sure you get Deerfoot.—Advt.

BRITISH LOSE A REDOUBT

Sir John French Reports Germans' Recapture of the Hohenzollern.

GERMANS WIN AT GIVENCHY

Drive French from Crossroads Wrested from the Kaiser's Troops on Sunday Night.

FIERCE ARTILLERY ACTIONS

Rain of Shells on French Rear in Champagne—Batteries Active Between Somme and Aisne.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Germans have persisted in their driving counterattacks against the British forces near Lens until they have retaken most of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, so named by the German soldiers. This is admitted by Field Marshal Sir John French's latest report, but is not claimed specifically by the Germans themselves, possibly because of the fact that the loss of this stronghold was never conceded by Berlin.

The Germans have also succeeded in driving the French from a crossroads position near Givenchy, (in the Souchez region,) wrested from the Kaiser's troops last night.

Intense artillery actions are reported from many points along the front, the Germans in most cases assuming the offensive.

Berlin is making the charge that gas was used by the British in their recent drive. The British War Office has made no statement regarding the truth or falsity of this. The German assertion that the British lost 60,000 and the French 130,000 men in the recent fighting is also without denial so far.

British Lose Hohenzollern Redoubt.

Following is the text of Sir John French's report:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between the quarries and the Sermedes-Hulluch road. These attacks, which were pressed with determination, were all repulsed with severe loss to the enemy, and failed to reach our trenches.

Further to the northwest the enemy succeeded in recapturing the greater portion of the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

On the remainder of our front the situation is unchanged.

Crossroads Retaken by Germans.

Tonight's French communiqué reads as follows:

In Artois the struggle from trench to trench continued during the entire day. On the crests to the south of Givenchy the enemy was able to regain a footing at the crossing of five roads, but was repulsed everywhere else, notwithstanding the violence of his repeated counterattacks.

The artillery and trench gun action was especially intense to the south of the Somme, in the sector of Lizons and Chaulnes, as well as to the north of the Aisne, in the valley of the Miette, and on the Aisne-Marne Canal, in the environs of Spaigneul.

An enemy aeroplane was brought to earth within our lines. The two officers manning it were made prisoners.

In Champagne the enemy again shelled our positions and rear guards with shells containing suffocating mixtures. Our artillery replied energetically.

On the western outskirts of the Argonne forest our heavy batteries took under their fire a hostile column marching from Bauliny on Apremont (north of Varennes).

In the Vosges we repelled, after a spirited engagement, an attack by the enemy against our posts to the east of Celles-sur-Plaine. A bombardment, very violent on both sides, has occurred at Hartmannswellerkopf.

French Had Taken Them Earlier.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

We have continued to make progress to the north of Arras in the Forest of Givenchy and at Hill 119. Here we occupied the crossroads of five highways.

There has been almost continuous fighting with hand grenades and bombs, accompanied by artillery fighting from each side, in the vicinity of Quannevières and of Nouvron.

In the Champagne district there has been artillery fighting in the vicinity of the Navarin Farm.

Yesterday evening two counterattacks on the part of the enemy to the north of Mesnil were repulsed. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

One of our air squadrons had thrown down on the Sablons Railroad Station at Metz no fewer than forty shells of heavy calibre. Other French aviators have continued the bombardments from the air of the railroad lines, function points, and railroad stations behind the German front.

The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

An extremely violent bombardment

of our positions in the neighborhood of Dixmude was carried out today. A small infantry attack was easily repulsed.

Germans Retake Neuville Position.

This is the official German report issued in Berlin today:

Five monitors appeared early yesterday morning before Zeebrugge and directed a fruitless fire against the coast. Three Belgian inhabitants fell victims.

Our attacking operations against the British front north of Loos, whence a fruitless sortie was undertaken by the enemy during the night against our position west of Haisnes, made further progress.

South of Souchez Brook the French succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in a small section of a trench on the hill northwest of Givenchy. South of this hill French attacks were repulsed. The forty-meter section of the trench northeast of Neuville (the capture of which by the French was announced in yesterday's German report) was recaptured by our troops.

Yesterday afternoon the French began an attack in the Champagne region, northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe and northwest of Massiges, which was without result. Their accumulation of troops was subjected to our concentrated fire. A strong night attack against our positions northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe broke down under our fire with heavy losses.

The railway station at Châlons, the chief meeting place of the rearguard of the French attacking troops in Champagne, was bombarded last night by one of our airships, with visible results.

PUTS ALLIES' LOSSES IN DRIVE AT 190,000

German War Office Says French Casualties Were 130,000, British 60,000.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—A supplement to the German official statement says that the French losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the recent fighting were at least 130,000, and those of the British 60,000, while the German losses were not one-fifth of this number.

The German official statement of the loss by the Allies of an aggregate of 190,000 men follows within a few days an official estimate of German casualties made by the French War Office, which asserted in its statement of Wednesday, Sept. 29, that the Germans had lost since the beginning of the allied offensive a total in killed, wounded, and prisoners of "more than the effective strength of three army corps," or about 120,000 men.

SEE FULL SUCCESS AHEAD.

Counterattacks Have Taken Nothing of Value, Says Reviewer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The Times's military correspondent, discussing the recent offensive of the Allies in France, says: "The aim of the higher command has been successfully achieved," and continues:

"It is clear that as only three and a half of our army corps were deeply engaged, Sir John French must possess ample troops for further attacks when the hour comes for them, and that we are only at the beginning of the operations, which may continue for a considerable time before a real decision can be expected. The accounts hitherto received of the French action in Champagne similarly suggest that only a comparatively small part of the available French armies has been committed to serious attack.

"The first phase ended with the achievement by both the French and British armies of the first tasks set to them, and the second phase will begin when, all being in order, a continuation of the offensive is ripe. In the interval between the two the allied gains have been secured and necessary time has been allowed the German reserves to exhaust themselves, as their habit is, in counterattacks.

"In such attacks they have lost heavily, and despite the German bulletins, our enemy has taken back nothing of the slightest value, and the whole of the allied plan has been carried out as accurately as on manoeuvre ground, though naturally with heavy loss, which is inseparable from attack on fortified positions."

ALLIES' AEROPLANE LOST.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Hit It While It Was Attacking Zeebrugge.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The Telegraaf announces that five aeroplanes of the Allies yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. Some of the bombs which were dropped weighed seventy-five pounds.

The aeroplanes were attacked by anti-aircraft guns, which brought down one machine. Another was compelled by a defective motor to land near Scheveling, on Dutch territory. A British officer was interned.

SAYS BRITISH WON ON A FOUL.

German Headquarters Staff Complains of Gas Attacks at Lens.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Explaining the reasons for the recent British success against the Germans in the regions of Lens, the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters says:

"It was not by any soldierly qualities of the English attack, but by a successful surprise and by a gas attack."

FRENCH PRAISES AVIATORS.

Says They Have Interrupted German Rail Communications.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French has issued an order of the day expressing his appreciation of the valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps in the battle in France which began Sept. 25, under extremely adverse weather conditions, which compelled flying at very low altitudes under heavy fire.

General French especially thanks the pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and making bomb attacks on the railways, which, he says, was of great value in interrupting German communications.

BRITISH MONITORS HIT.

Germans Report Two Damaged by Their Airships in the Channel.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—It was officially announced today that two British monitors had been damaged before La Panne by German naval airships.

La Panne is a little Belgian village situated among the dunes close to the French border. It is three and a half miles west of Furnes. The submarine cable to Dover begins at La Panne.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

Austrian Submarine Allows Her Crew Time to Escape.

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 5.—The French steamer Provincia, 2,245 tons, was sunk by an Austrian submarine Sunday morning off Cerigo, on the Southwest coast of Greece. The submarine ordered the crew of the vessel into the boats, and while the forty men aboard were making for shore the submarine sank the steamer.

Cyprien Fabre & Co., owners of the Provincia, were informed yesterday by the marine authorities of their loss.

BLEW GERMANS OUT OF 80-FOOT DUGOUTS

British Found Electric Lights and Rocking Chairs in Loos Shelters.

RESISTANCE WAS HOPELESS

Those Who Would Not Yield to Bombs and Bayonets Were Killed by Victors.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, (via London, Oct. 4.)—The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits; ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees, and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their gains and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is an infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eyesore twin towers of the mining works at Loos, that they now have in their possession this German position. The church at Loos, which had been used as an observation post, is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

As the skirmish line approached the town the soldiers saw six women and a child coming toward them in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned from the fierce business of the charge to rescue them, but before they could get the women under any sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

Electric Lights in German Dugouts.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their line. Dugouts, often thirty feet deep, were cemented, and contained electric lights and armchairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells or big calibre.

The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and, during the fighting, trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a hailing of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment, sprinting toward the German trench, they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs, with the Germans either dead or safely hidden in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their openings blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or surrounded.

Bombs Thrown Into Shelters.

When a dugout had been unharmed the British soldiers, with bayonets fixed or bombs in hand, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out. All in the dugout might surrender, or, on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter or even showed himself he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The effect in surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for in some dugouts they clung to the last man.

Some incidents had the grim as well as a comic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout the bayonet, rifle and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the casting hand-to-hand fight.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as the irregular wrecked trenches, with rules of no quarter lying above the German exits, explaining why it was likely to seize them a fresh cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight.

The British are fresh to the tactical plan undertaken by them to gain a certain advantage and it will crush each attack.

The Germans fought desperately, and the viciousness of their counterattacks apparently was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor and the implement, possibly of a Winter in the mud building new caves.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wonderfully varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded walking back, the steady tramp of fresh regiments coming forward, processions of swift, smoothrunning motor trucks loaded with shells and food, the British artillery, machine guns, troops of cavalry on duty at the flanks or beside the roads waiting their call, while the French population stood in their doorways and asked for the latest news from officers and men who knew nothing except concerning their own parts in the big scheme of things.

Sunday, after the attack succeeded, a chill Autumn rain fell, covering the field with mist and making artillery observation difficult. The troops fighting in the new line were drenched to the skin. Dead and wounded British and Germans lay side by side where there had been oddments of fierce conflict. The canvas rifle sheaths of the soldiers moving up in reserve ran little streams of water, and the soldiers who came back from the front were white with the chalky mud of the ground where they had dug themselves in as they fought.

British Take a Russian Quick-Firer.

The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gun shields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans from the Russians on the eastern front and now retaken by the British.

The German prisoners were well clothed, neat and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were caught by surprise, but evidently they appreciated the generosity of the British rations. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a small percentage of the German loss. The captured German trenches still continue under shell fire.

CALLS DRIVE AN IMITATION.

Modeled on the Germans' Dunajec Offensive, Zimmerman Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London, Tuesday, Oct. 5.)—Eugen Zimmerman, General Director of the Local Anzeiger, discussing the Anglo-French offensive in his newspaper today, declares that the manoeuvre was a most carefully prepared copy of the German offensive on the Dunajec River during the rout of the Russians from the Carpathian Mountains, but that it failed to show the effects of the original movement.

"The offensive," says Herr Zimmerman, "was very thoughtfully thought out and prepared, but whereas the Germans and Austrians initiated their offensive with a four hours' artillery attack, the British and French consumed seventy hours. This would show the strength of the nerves of the Germans to be eighteen-fold greater than that of the Russians, which amounts to high praise for the German troops.

"Yet the results of the Anglo-French efforts were meagre in comparison to the Dunajec gains. The German front line was pushed back into its second position for a distance of fifteen miles, which means a withdrawal of from one to two miles. But there was no breach in the lines. On the other hand, the Dunajec breach was made on a front of twenty-five miles for a depth of twelve miles.

"When the German and Austrian infantry attacks began they proceeded without interruption until all the seven Russian lines had been taken and Gorlice was Circulized.

Herr Zimmerman assumes that the Allies will continue their efforts to break through the German lines until they are convinced of the impossibility of so doing. The German leaders, he says, had soon had counterplans of the possibility of unsuccessful efforts to break through being partly successful locally—for example, resulting in the capture of a small part of the first German position—but he says, that a breach of the whole third position will not take place.

A wavering in the strategic policy in the Anglo-French conduct of the war is seen by Herr Zimmerman. The Allies, he says, first tried vainly to break the German lines in the west, and, having failed, then turned their attention to the Dardanelles, where they also were unsuccessful, and, therefore, have returned to their original plan of breaking through in the west, where an attack has been made with a fourfold superiority in numbers.

The writer says this latest offensive was obviously begun with the political motive of affecting the Balkan neutrals, but that the diplomatic result evidently will be as slight as the military.

BULGARIA SILENT ON RUSSIA'S DEMAND

Continued from Page 1.

mass of Bulgarians could approve of a war waged on the side of Turkey and against Russia, who liberated the Bulgarians from the Turkish yoke and brought the Bulgarian State into being."

The Retch, whose editor, M. Milioukoff, is one of the chief Russian authorities on Balkan questions, has throughout advocated a policy of economic federation for Bulgaria and of patient consideration for Bulgarian national claims, but now the Retch admits that further toleration would be sheer cowardice, and declares:

"The future of this unhappy land, Bulgaria, shrouded in gloom, and we do not doubt that the authors of this national catastrophe, which far exceeds the calamities of 1913, are now fated to see the objects of hatred of their morbified contemporaries and the courses of events."

No repressive measures will be taken against Bulgarians living in Russia, and every effort will be made to show that the displeasure of the Russian Government is directed against the Sofia Government and not against the Bulgarian people. Bulgarians serving in the Russian Army, as volunteers in the Russian Army, and civilian Bulgars resident in Petrograd and Moscow already are expressing their desire to become Russian subjects and fight in the Russian cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—At 3 o'clock this afternoon no official information had been received here regarding the resignation of the Russian Ministers to Bulgaria. It is not known, therefore, precisely when the term expires.

In any case I understand any possible delay in the formal delivery will have no sort of practical effect, as the active hostility of the Entente Powers, who have thereby dissolved out the whole fundamentals of questions involved, before arriving at an agreement on lines indicated in the ultimatum.

OPPOSITION CHIEFS WARNED FERDINAND

King Told Bluntly New Disaster to Bulgaria Might Cost Him His Head.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The Daily Chronicle in a Sofian dispatch delayed in transmission quotes from the Corriere della Sera the following account of King Ferdinand's recent meeting with the leaders of the Opposition:

"Today I have been able to obtain exact particulars of the audience given yesterday by King Ferdinand to the leaders of the Opposition, MM. Geshoff, Danoff, Malinoff, Zanoff and Stambulyski, the five principal leaders of the party opposed to the Ministry of President Radoslavoff, who succeeded the Premier Venizelos, the Cabinet. The King was accompanied by the Crown Prince and his political secretary.

"The first to speak was M. Malinoff, leader of the Democrats.

"'The policy being conducted by the Government,' he said, 'is a policy of adventure which can lead to disaster, and will bring about new catastrophes and compromise not only the future of the country, but your own dynasty, and which may cost you your head.'

"The King measured with his eyes this countryman who spoke such weighty words.

"'Do not trouble yourself about my head. My head is an old one. Rather think of your own,' said the King, with a shadow of a scornful smile as he moved away, but Stambulivski replied:

"'My head matters little Sire. I am only thinking of the country's.'

"The King drew Geshoff and Daneff aside and remained a few minutes longer conversing with them. Both persisted in asking for the convocation of the Chamber, explaining to the King how the parliamentary situation practically placed Radoslavoff in a minority, and as the King still showed signs of excitement after his talk with Stambulivski they tried to make him understand the exasperation which had prompted his words and which was excited by the refusal of Radoslavoff's domineering policy and a declaration the Prime Minister had recently made to him.

"'Radoslavoff has made a declaration?' asked the King. 'And what may he have said?'

"'He said he was determined that Bulgaria should march with Germany and should quit her neutrality to attack Serbia.'

"The King made a gesture as to which they could not be sure whether it expressed disapproval, and said: 'I did not know it.'

"Thereupon he saluted and withdrew, followed by the Crown Prince and his secretary.

"This is the exact history of the dramatic conversation as it occurred, and it is beginning to be alluded to and repeated in Sofia."

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4, (via London.)—A dispatch from Sofia says that Premier Radoslavoff made the following statement to adherents of M. Stambulivski, leader of the Agrarians:

"Bulgaria may rightly hope its situation will become better than ever. The events of the near future promise very favorable results. Bulgaria will extend its boundaries toward the northwest and south.

TURKS QUIT BULGAR BORDER.

80,000 Evacuate Fortresses and Move Toward Constantinople.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"It is learned from a diplomatic source that directly after the signing of the Turco-Bulgarian convention Turkey completed the evacuation of all her fortresses on the Bulgarian frontier, whence troops estimated to number 80,000 have now been transferred to the fortified line between the capital and the Dardanelles.

"Munitions depots also have been removed from the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, and only a few Turkish companies have been left in the fortress of Kirk Killissa, Midia, and Adrianople."

CONSIDER BULGARIA GONE.

British Satisfied She Has Cast Her Lot with Teutons.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—Under such captions as "Bulgarian Treason" and "Bulgaria Sells Herself," all the editorials in the London morning newspapers take it for granted that Bulgaria has cast her lot with the Teutonic powers. The Times in an editorial says:

"Either King Ferdinand has complied with Russia's demands or he has made war with Russia and her allies inevitable. If, unhappily, he has chosen war with one of the Entente Powers he has chosen war with all. Upon that there can be no shadow of doubt.

"We are told that nine-tenths of the Bulgarian people bitterly deplore the base ingratitude of King Ferdinand's course, but we cannot be influenced by the supposed sentiments of Ferdinand's subjects. If they are so weak and docile they must bear the consequences. They pay the heavy penalty of his treason when an Austria's invitation he drew the sword against his allies after the first Balkan war.

"Untaught by his experience, he is ready to again stake their fate upon a second gambler's throw. The tragedy of the situation is created and they are permitting him to create is cruel to all who have watched the growth and progress of Balkan liberties for the last generation."

The Daily Mail says:

"The powers of the Quadruple Entente have another great war on their hands. Bulgaria, at German instigation, has taken the wrong turn, hoodwinked by the astute German press campaign."

The Standard thinks that the Bulgarian policy is based upon blind hatred of Serbia and the determination to prevent the creation of a greater Serbia, and that "the present suicidal policy is due to the belief that the Teutonic Powers are already the victors in the war."

The Morning Post says: "Europe moves darkly down to new horrors and tribulations, the extent and effect of which cannot be foretold."

The Daily Chronicle hopes that the British Government "will not repeat the Dardanelles mistake of sending troops in driblets," and adds: "The presence of a thoroughly adequate force will not only spell safety if Bulgaria attacks us, but will also tend, if that is still possible, to dissuade her from an attack."

The Chronicle points out the vital necessity of securing the railway into Serbia from being cut by a sudden Bulgarian attack. It points out that in the neighborhood of Guevegle it is much exposed to such an onslaught and if the Bulgars got astride it and dug themselves in, there might be fatal delay before they were dislodged; hence the necessity of the Allies not doing things by halves.

GREECE NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Letting Events Take Their Course as Being for the Best.

ATHENS, Oct. 4.—All doubt as to the entrance of Greece in the war on the side of the Entente Allies has now been disposed of.

The official organ of the Government says that if for the present the Government considers the assistance of the Allies as premature, it is none the less to aid and support Greece that the Allies are at Saloniki. France and England enter the Balkans as traditional friends of Greece and not otherwise.

The Greek Government has seized the Macedonian railroads, of which two are Austrian and one French.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at Athens telegraphs:

"Comment of newspapers of all shades of opinion on the landing at Saloniki is moderate. Even the militant Opposition journals adopt the expectant attitude. It appears to be recognized generally that it is best passively to let events take their course, in view of the friendly interest shown Greece at all times by the powers which are going to the assistance of her ally.

CALL SKINNER HOME TO CONFER ON TRADE

Lansing Sends for London Consul to Give Information on the British Tangle.

WILL TELL OF RE-EXPORTS

His Reports Brought Into Question in Last Note Sent by Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Robert P. Skinner, the United States Consul General in London, has been summoned to Washington for consultation on the trade situation existing between the United States and Great Britain.

On his return here Mr. Skinner will confer not only with Secretary Lansing, but with Counsellor Polk and the foreign trade advisers, who are handling the negotiations with Great Britain over contraband.

In London the Consul General has gathered much information concerning British exports and re-exports, and it is this phase of the situation on which State Department officials are particularly anxious to obtain first-hand information from him. In its last note Great Britain pointed out that in conversation with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Acting Councillor of the State Department referred to the unfavorable impression created at Washington by reports as to the increase in British exports to Northern European neutral ports since the outbreak of the war received from Consul General Skinner, these reports having given figures showing increases in the British exports of some commodities to those countries."

The note cited statistics to refute reports that Great Britain, "in order to capture trade for the British Empire, was allowing goods to be exported from the United Kingdom which they have not allowed to be imported into the same countries from the United States."

Before answering this note, State Department officials thought it best to consult Consul General Skinner. Other important phases of the trade situation, such as the release of American goods and the difficulties which the meat packers are having in the prize courts, probably will be discussed.

PACKERS TO TAKE APPEAL.

Pushing Their Fight Against British Prize Court Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Counsel for the Chicago packers, whose cargoes of meat consigned to neutral countries recently were confiscated by the British Prize Court, conferred with officials today at the State Department. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, also called and submitted to the department the official copy of the Prize Court opinion.

Henry Veeder and Charles J. Faulkner, speaking for the packers, discussed the decision with Chandler Anderson, special counsel for the department, and with Counselor Polk. They contend that the decision is arbitrary, contrary to international law, and permits citizens of other Governments to sell products while the same privileges are denied to the United States on the ground that the goods were destined ultimately for Germany.

The packers have given notice of appeal from the Prize Court decision and will discuss with Messrs. Polk and Anderson tomorrow the various points in the decision which they believe should be the basis of representations by the American Government to Great Britain.

THE PHILADELPHIA DELAYED.

Reaches Liverpool After Storms, Fog, and Loss of a Life.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon more than twenty-four hours late, having been delayed by stormy weather, fog, and by boiler trouble. Another cause of delay was the stoppage of the liner when she was two days out from New York in a futile attempt to rescue a Chinese who had jumped overboard.

When the Philadelphia returns to New York she will be laid up for seventeen days for an overhauling.

BRITISH TANKER BURNS.

The Kanakuk, from San Francisco, Destroyed in East Indies.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—The British tank steamer Kanakuk has been destroyed by fire, according to advices received here today from Borneo, East Indies, under date of Oct. 2. The crew was landed at Balikh Pappan, Borneo.

The Kanakuk, a vessel of 4,000 tons, sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 7, arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 14, sailing thence for Singapore, which she reached on Sept. 26, and Balikh Pappan on Sept. 28. She was owned in London.

Cuts Out Ship Under Heavy Fire.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The War Office official statement tonight mentions that on Oct. 2 in the Black Sea the Russian destroyer Zavyetnyi, in the Platana Roadstead, near Trebizond, under a violent fire from a detachment on shore, succeeded in capturing a Turkish motor schooner. The destroyer took the vessel to Batum.

LATEST BRITISH LIST OF CASUALTIES 1,835

Bringing the Total of Artois Losses to Date Up to 5,646.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—Another heavy casualty list, made public here, indicates the price that has been paid for the recent British victory over the Germans in France. The official list gives the names of 90 officers and 1,555 men, while unofficial news has been received of the deaths of eighty-eight other officers.

One of those killed was Major General Frederick Drummond Vincent Wing, while Brigadier General N. T. Nickalls is reported wounded and missing and it is feared he is dead. General Wing was an artillery officer who had seen wide service in South Africa, where he was in command of the Mobile column during the last six months of the war.

Among the names of notables in the casualty list are those of Major the Hon. Cyril Myles Ponsonby of the Grenadier Guards and son of the Earl of Bessborough; Colonel Dr. A. De Salis Hadow, commander of the Tenth Yorkshire Regiment; Colonel Frederick Charles Romer, commander of the Eighth Buffs, (East Kent Regiment;) Colonel Eden Vansittart, Colonel Frederick Howard Fairclough, and Colonel Edward Townsend Logan. All these officers were killed in France.

Casualty lists published in London on Monday included the names of 119 officers and 3,607 men. A list under date of Sept. 29, made public the same day, gave the names of eighty-five officers, including twenty dead. "Casualties," in British army usage, covers losses in killed, wounded, and missing.

FRENCH WHEAT SHORTAGE.

Will Have to Import 99,321,000 Bushels at Cost of $180,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A shortage of nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in France this year is indicated in a report from C. W. A. Veditz, American Commercial Attaché at Paris. This estimate allows for the crop lost through the German occupation of territory.

"It is estimated," says Mr. Veditz, "that the total production this year will represent a shortage of approximately 70,943,000 bushels, and that the crop of the invaded sections, which must be deducted from the available supply, will represent a further 30,154,800 bushels, whence it would appear that the total available output will be approximately 212,830,000 bushels. If the large influx of Belgian refugees be taken into account as partially offsetting the decreased consumption attributable to the fact that a portion of France is invaded, it is estimated that the total consumption will approximate 312,151,600 bushels during what may be called the approaching agricultural year. It will, therefore, be necessary to import about 99,321,000 bushels of wheat, representing a value of approximately $180,000,000."

American Red Cross in Russia.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—Nine physicians and thirty-eight nurses, comprising the major part of four American Red Cross units which have been serving in Germany and Austria for the last ten months, arrived in Petrograd today in charge of Dr. Carey A. Snoddy of Knoxville, Tenn. They will care for Austrian and German civil and military prisoners in Russia.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

GERMAN PRESS WARNS GREECE

Says History Shows England Stays Where Once She Plants Her Foot.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—German papers received in London devote nearly as much space to the Balkan situation as to the western front. They bestow especial attention on the attitude of Greece, in an endeavor to persuade Greece to imitate Bulgaria.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, while expressing disbelief in the Allies' ability to spare 150,000 men for the landing at Saloniki, warns Greece against permitting such a landing, "because history teaches where England once plants her foot she generally stays."

Urging a policy of neutrality, the Zeitung tells Greece what a tragic fate it would be for her to see the Italians controlling Avlona, the Russians in command at Constantinople, and the British masters of Salonika.

The Kreuz Zeitung also is skeptical about the Entente Powers undertaking to help the Serbs with an expedition landed at Saloniki.

MACKENSEN WITH ARMY ON SERBIAN FRONTIER

Has 250,000 Germans, Mostly from Russian Front, With 2,000 Guns, Bucharest Says.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 1, (via London, Oct. 4, delayed in transmission.)—Two hundred and fifty thousand Austro-German troops with 2,000 guns, mostly withdrawn from the eastern front, already have arrived on the Serbian frontier, and preparations for an attack are being hurried forward under the direct supervision of Field Marshal von Mackensen, who has established his headquarters at Versecz, says the correspondent of the Epoca.

MILAN, Oct. 4.—While Rumania keeps 100,000 men on the Austro-Hungarian frontier, says a Bucharest dispatch to the Corriere della Sera, the Germans have withdrawn the infantry massed along the southwestern slopes of the Carpathians, but have left a strong force of artillery. On the other hand, in the region between Kronstadt, Transylvania and Hermanstadt, near the Rumanian frontier, there is a constant coming and going of German officers.

According to reliable although unconfirmed information, 100,000 German troops have been moved from Bukowina to the Serbian frontier, and there now are several hundred thousand men stationed in Hungary between Panesova, Weisskirchen and Versecz. Two-thirds of this army is said to be composed of Germans. It is estimated that the artillery numbers 1,200 guns between Pancsova and Weisskirchen alone.

The greater part of these forces are newly formed regiments, with the best troops from the Belgian front. These soldiers are in good condition. Most of the men are under 30, the majority of the Germans being Bavarians. There is only one officer to each battery, most of the lower commands being intrusted to German non-commissioned officers. Field Marshal von Mackensen, the Commander in Chief, is reported to have arrived at Temesvar, seventy-two miles northeast of Belgrade.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—Six German aviators have arrived in Sofia, according to a Reuter dispatch from Athens. The dispatch adds that large numbers of German skilled laborers are leaving Constantinople for Bulgaria.

The semi-official statement has been made at Nish, according to a Reuter dispatch, that reports in Bulgarian newspapers regarding wholesale desertions from the Serbian Army are devoid of foundation, and are circulated with the object of detracting from the importance of desertions from the Bulgarian Army, which are said to have assumed grave proportions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Premier Radoslavoff at Sofia to the Bulgarian Legation here today announced completion of mobilization, which was accomplished, the message adds, "with regularity and punctuality." The Premier denied that there had been any Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria.

DENIES GERMANS CONTROL.

Official Statement Issued in Sofia Calls Reports Mendacious.

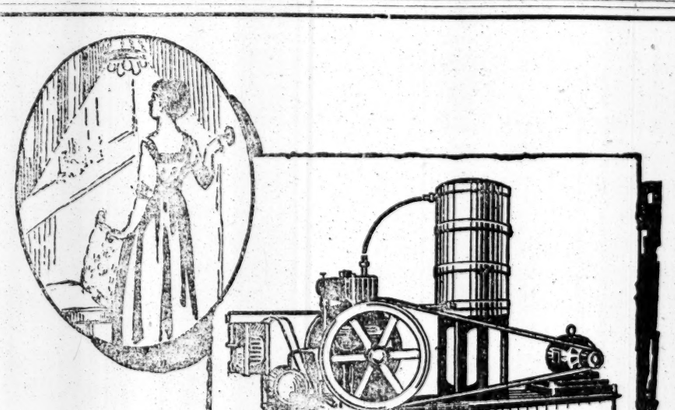
SOFIA, Oct. 2, (via London, Oct. 4, delayed in transmission.)—Formal denial that German officers have taken control of the military affairs of Bulgaria and that Germany is supplying that country with funds is contained in the following official statement issued through the Bulgarian News Agency:

"In view of erroneous or frankly mendacious statements circulated in the foreign press regarding the situation in Bulgaria, we are authorized to deny in the most formal manner all these rumors; first, concerning the alleged Sofia of German officers who are alleged to be taking a hand in the administration of the railways or the command of the army; second, concerning alleged statements of Premier Radoslavoff that as long as the war lasts Bulgaria will receive regularly from Germany 50,000,000 francs ($10,000,000) monthly; third, concerning numerous arrests which are said to have been caused by internal disturbances.

"As to the assertions of certain newspapers that the Radoslavoff Cabinet will not be qualified to direct the destinies of Bulgaria because it will not have a majority, we must observe that in a parliamentary country, which Bulgaria undoubtedly is, the Government which said not to have support of the Premier with a sufficient majority in the Sobranje would not be able to remain in power. Since the Cabinet of M. Radoslavoff took over the affairs of the country over two years ago its position never has been so ironshod.

"After all, there is nothing provocative in its policy for any one, and it is astonishing to see the attacks made in part of the foreign press against the attitude of the Bulgarian Government."

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Sofia to Reuter's Telegram Company, under date of Sept. 30, says that M. Malinoff, leader of the Bulgarian Democrats, has been designated by all the opposition parties to treat with the Ministers of the Entente Powers. The Democratic leader, to whom full liberty of action was given, already has begun the pourparlers, according to the dispatch.



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Self-stopping

So quick

So clean

To Those Who Want Electric Light in Their Homes And To Those Who Are Paying Too Much For It Now.

We have secured the American rights of the famous Bruston Unit System of England for light and power.

An absolutely automatic plant by which you generate your current in your own home at a cost of less than one-third the charges of public lighting corporations. Outfits of 50 lights and up.

Labor and care almost entirely eliminated. Does not require an engineer or even experienced attendant.

One thousand plants in successful operation for three years furnishing light and power for the modest fishing camp up to the complete lighting of a small town.

The Bruston System is making the isolated electric light and power plant popular, and is filling a long-felt demand.

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Just say: "I am willing to be shown how I can cut the cost of my correspondence from a third to a half; how my typist can turn out from 50% to 100% more letters, and better letters, with no more work. How I personally can dictate at any time I want, at home or in the office—dictate as much as I want, and at any speed I want."

Say that, in your own way—and we will show you. The number is Worth 3043.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

EXCESS LOAN BIDS NEAR $100,000,000

Sir Ernest Cassel, Once a Suspected Pro-German, May Invest $5,000,000.

NOTED AMERICANS ON LIST

Rockefeller Said to be Down for $10,000,000 and H. P. Whitney for Million.

LAST SUBSCRIPTIONS TODAY

Kaiser's Supporters Here Exerting Pressure on Savings Banks to Block Big Credit.

Subscriptions to the underwriting of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan arrived so heavily by mail yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the books would be closed at 10 o'clock this morning. Before the day ended the subscriptions totaled more than the amount needed.

All the work of tabulating them had not been completed, but it was believed that the total was not far below $600,000,000 and that this figure was pretty sure to be reached with this morning's mail. Considered on a percentage basis this is not a heavy oversubscription, but an excess of $100,000,000 is a large sum in itself, and the managers were highly gratified.

The subscriptions could have been closed earlier, but it was desired to allow sufficient time for the receipt of applications from all parts of the country. Some were received yesterday from San Francisco and other far Western points, so that by this morning everybody will have had a chance to get his subscription in. One of the largest of those received yesterday, it was stated unofficially, was from John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, for $1,000,000. A large proportion of those received were for amounts from $1,000 to $5,000.

With the completion of the syndicate this morning, preparations will be made for offering the bonds to the public. Many of the underwriters will themselves take the full amount of bonds which they have underwritten, so that the public need subscribe for only a part of the issue to make it a great success. Work already has been begun on the prospectus to be used in sales to the public.

Sir Ernest Cassel a Bidder?

A report was in circulation last night that Sir Ernest Cassel, who was once Privy Councilor, and was financial advisor to King Edward VII., had subscribed for $5,000,000 of the bonds. Sir Ernest arrived in this country on the ship with the Anglo-French Commission, but sailed back to England about a week ago.

It was said in the report that Sir Ernest would pay for all or any part of the $5,000,000 allotted to him with funds now on deposit to his credit in this country.

The British treasury officially admonished Englishmen resident in Great Britain not to subscribe to the loan, because it was desirable to avert the exportation of gold to this side, except in payment for war munitions or commercial imports. Probably an exception would be made in the case of Sir Ernest Cassel, as the money to pay for his subscription to the bonds was already in this country before the treasury statement was issued.

Sir Ernest, who is 63 years old, was born in Cologne, but went to England when he was 16 years old. His extraordinary financial abilities soon were recognized and he gained an international reputation as a financier. He floated immense national loans and was a prominent figure in the development of Egypt, Argentina, and Mexico. When King Edward was on his deathbed he called for Sir Ernest, who spent an hour with the monarch.

His Loyalty Challenged.

With the outbreak of the war there were veiled criticisms in some quarters in England against prominent Englishmen of German ancestry. It was recalled that Sir Ernest's name had been connected as lately as 1910 with a plan to establish a million-dollar foundation to benefit poor Germans seeking employment in England. The same year Sir Ernest made a trip to this country, and it was stated freely that he was trying to raise a big loan for Turkey to make it possible for Turkey to wage war on Greece.

It was not intimated, of course, that Sir Ernest was not a loyal Englishman and the financial men of England continued to accord him every courtesy. The veiled general attack on Englishmen of German ancestry, however, caused Sir Ernest to write a letter to The London Daily Chronicle on May 20 last in which he said:

> As many other British subjects of German extraction have given public expression to their feelings, my silence might be misunderstood. Nearly half a century of my life has been spent in England, and all my interests—family, business, and social—are centred here. All my male relations of military age are serving with the King's forces.
>
> My unfailing loyalty and devotion to this country have never varied or been questioned, and while affirming this I desire also to express my deep sense of horror at the manner in which the war is being conducted by the German Government.

It was said yesterday that John D. Rockefeller had subscribed for $10,000,000 of the bonds. William Rockefeller, according to the reports current in Wall Street, subscribed for a smaller quantity. In the list of subscriptions for $1,000,000 reports placed the names of John Willys, the automobile manufacturer; Harry Payne Whitney, and William Boyce Thompson.

The Anglo-French commission, headed by Lord Reading, entertained Mme. Homberg, wife of one of the French representatives, at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. They will attend a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, at the special invitation of Seth Low, the Chamber's President. A luncheon will be given for them.

Pro-Germans' New Scheme.

The American Truth Society is still trying to prevent the success of the issue. Every savings bank in the city received a letter yesterday from Bernard H. Ridder, Chairman of the society's Depositors' Committee, asking in what banks or trust companies it had deposits.

Foreign Government bonds are not legal investments for savings banks, but the point is made that many of the banks in which they have deposits intend to purchase part of the issue and that in this way the money of savings bank depositors would be used in floating the loan.

The letter calls attention to a resolution adopted by the American Truth Society. This resolution, in effect, declares that J. P. Morgan & Co., "the agents of the British Government in the United States, are arranging, for large profits to themselves, an unparalleled unsecured loan to foreign belligerent nations which are on the verge of bankruptcy and revolution," and that "the financial transactions of said firm, notably in the mergers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, manipulated in the interest of immediate commissions by said firm, have resulted in great losses to investors and criminal proceedings."

"The plans of the loan," says the letter, "have been announced, and certain national banks and trust companies have publicly announced their participation. We are in receipt of thousands of letters requesting information, and having been vested with authority by thousands of depositors, we take this means of opening up the question with your bank, and to that end we ask you the following question:

"What are the names of the banks in which you have moneys deposited, according to your official statement?'

Want Law Amended.

"We have received reports from our depositors, who have gone to practically all the savings banks in the city, in which it has been stated that savings banks cannot invest in foreign bonds under the law. The depositors have disposed of these replies in their resolution, which characterizes them as deceptive and misleading. The fact of the matter is that the money of savings banks is on deposit to the extent of millions of dollars with national banks, State banks, and trust companies, by permission granted by law. When the next session of the Legislature convenes, our depositors will present a memorial to the Legislature asking it to amend this provision of the law.

"In the meantime, basing our action upon the whole object of the savings-bank law, we appeal to you to co-operate with us in confining the moneys of savings bank depositors which are placed without the protection of the savings bank laws to the smallest possible amount. We realize that savings banks for convenience have check accounts like private individuals, but we cannot understand how those accounts should run into such sums as two and four millions of dollars. This is a state of affairs which we propose to call to the attention of the Banking Department at Albany.

"In addressing this communication to you we desire to say that, in the event that you refuse to give us the information we ask, our Committee of One Hundred shall call upon you personally for the same, after which a full and complete report will be made not only to the depositors who have placed their protest in our hands, but also to the public and to thousands of other depositors who are awaiting results of our investigation."

The Committee of One Hundred is to meet Wednesday night, and one or more individuals will be sent with credentials from the Chairman to every bank and trust company in the city to exert influence against the loan and to seek information as to whether the bank or trust company intends to take any of the bonds. If the savings banks refuse the information asked, members of the committee will see what a personal call will do. After this, mass meetings of protest are to be held in all the boroughs and in some parts of New Jersey.

BRITISH SUBSCRIBING OPPOSED

English Government Cautions Nation on the Loan Here.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Reports that persons in England have been attempting to subscribe to the Anglo-French loan being raised in the United States, because the interest yield is higher than that on British domestic loans, elicited the following statement from the Government today:

"The Treasury points out that it is very undesirable in the public interest that persons or firms in the United Kingdom subscribe to or purchase the forthcoming Anglo-French loan in America. The main purpose of the loan is to give support to the American exchanges. Remittances from the United Kingdom for the purpose either of subscribing to or purchasing the loan or of replacing funds already in America which may be employed for such subscription or purchase would have the effect of defeating the object.

"Holders of the loan who reside in the United Kingdom will be liable to an income tax on the dividends, as in the case of income from other securities abroad, and dealings in the loan will not be permitted upon any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom."

London newspapers which at first were inclined to complain at the terms on which the loan is being raised in the United States are now less critical, pointing out that the great demand for the loan already reported from America has a definite moral effect.

"It shows, as nothing else could, not only that Americans want us to win, but also that they believe we will win," says The Daily Mail.

It is now being explained that conditions here and in the United States are different; that money commands a higher price in America, that American underwriting syndicates are accumstomed to large and even ultra-liberal commissions, and that a country as large as the United States calls for higher advertising costs and distribution expenses. In short, the bargain is regarded as a better one on being studied more closely. The Times, which criticised the terms last week, now says:

"We are not sure what a British syndicate would expect for spreading a loan of $500,000,000 for the United States among investors all over Europe—a geographical area no larger than that which the American syndicate has to care for."

It is expected there will be some discussion of the terms of the loan in Parliament, but the more favorable attitude of the London press is regarded as significant.

ATTACKS AMERICAN BANKS.

Berlin Writer Urges Future Reprisals for Loan Flotation.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—George Bernhard, the political writer, in the Vossische Zeitung today makes an attack on American banks with German connections which are participating in the Anglo-French war loan.

"It is natural that we will not do business with these firms during war time," he writes. "It is urgently to be wished, however, that after the conclusion of peace these houses with German sounding names shall not be allowed to go crawling around Germany.

"We cannot endure any half-way measures in the future. He who is not for us is against us, and he who in his heart is against us must do business elsewhere than in Germany.

"From these cases we should learn finally that any indications of yielding are regarded as weakness, and only harm us. We must use our strength in full measure, our military as well as our economic power. Our economic strength must in future be used toward those who have gone into this war against Germany."

JEWS' DISTRESS 'APPALLING'

Russian Policy, Says a Cablegram, Is One of Annihilation.

The Day, the Jewish daily, yesterday received the following wireless message from its editor, Herman Bernstein, who is traveling in the belligerent countries:

"BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via Sayville.)—Russian outrages against the Jewish population are continuing despite the rumors circulated that the condition of the Jews has improved. The truth is that the distress of Russian Polish Jewry is appalling. Hundreds of thousands are literally starving. Immediate relief on the largest scale is imperative. Russia is trying to solve the Jewish question by annihilating the Jews."

RUSSIA OPENING NEW ARCTIC PORT

Employing Americans to Rush Completion of the Railroad Line to Ekaterina.

NO ICE BARRIER THERE

Northern War Base Can Be Used Throughout the Winter—Hiring Skilled Men Here.

In preparation for a second Winter campaign, the Russian Government has sent to this country for a small army of skilled mechanics and railroad builders in order to push at the greatest possible speed the construction of a great railroad system which is being put through virgin forest to the north of the Arctic Circle.

In answer to an advertisement which appeared in the New York papers on Friday and Saturday, a large number of men waited at the offices of an employment agency at 40 Broad Street from which the advertisement had been sent out. The requirements mentioned in the advertisement were physical fitness to endure cold and hardship, a knowledge of railroad construction, and genuine evidence of American citizenship. The wording of the notice cleverly avoided statements which would have brought the agency into conflict with the neutrality laws. It was made evident that men were required on a labor basis, without fighting obligations. In heavy type the notice read that the work to be done was at the safe distance of 500 miles from the fighting territory.

Inquiry yesterday at the office of the Russian Consul disclosed the fact that the enterprise was being carried on with the full consent of the Russian representatives in the city, that the matter had no taint of recruiting for the Russian army, and that it was purely a commercial affair, ordered by the Russian Government itself.

The offices at 49 Broad Street were in charge of two men, one of whom, Frank Morris, personally questioned the many applicants lined up across the room. He confirmed the statements of the Russian Consul that he was not engaged in recruiting for the Allies, and said that the Russian Government had commissioned him and his friend to hire, within the shortest possible time, 500 skilled railroad mechanics from this country.

He explained that, following the discovery by the Russian Government that the port of Ekaterina, although well within the arctic circle, was ice-free throughout the year, plans were made to open and develop the port as a military base. Throughout the past Winter supplies from the outside world came into Russia either by steamer around the North Cape to Archangel or across the Pacific to Vladivostok and overland to Petrograd or Moscow by the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The route through Vladivostok had its drawbacks, aside from the constant cold and the condition of the cars, in the uncertainty of the Panama Canal. Only last week a fleet of several vessels arrived at Colon, laden with supposed munitions of war for the Russians, and is now awaiting the clearance of the channel before proceeding on its way to Vladivostok.

With the closing of the Baltic to Russian commerce, Archangel remained the only port open for supplies from the rest of Europe. Archangel, the most northerly point in the railroad system of Europe, was available as a port only for a limited number of months, because of the ice barrier. Ice breakers from Canada and the Great Lakes were able to keep the port open for a short period, but in spite of their efforts Archangel was closed for three months last Winter.

In 1895 the Russian Government founded the town of Alexandrovsk, in the extreme corner of the Province of Archangel, more than 600 miles north of the capital and within a few leagues of the Swedish border. With Alexandrovsk was later incorporated the town of Ekaterina or Yekaterina. Ekaterina, by virtue of a backwash of the Gulf Stream sweeping east around the North Cape, is ice free throughout the whole Winter.

The Russian Government appreciated the advantage, from a military standpoint at least, of having Ekaterina less remote, and better developed as a supply base. American engineers were called in to construct a railroad system running due south from Ekaterina to Kem, on the White Sea, almost equidistant from Ekaterina and Archangel, joining an already constructed railroad at Petrozavodsk, whence communication was easy with Petrograd and Moscow.

The Kem-Petrozavodsk railroad system, double tracked throughout, has already been completed. The cold weather and the certainty of another Winter campaign prompted the Russian Government to undertake the completion of the vitally important railway system, and a call was sent to America for skilled workmen able to stand the rigors of the long northern Winter.

A promise of a six months' contract is held out to the men applying for the jobs, with half pay during the passage to Russia and return. Transportation is to be provided on the steamers of the Russian-American Line.

GOVENMENT SENDS PLEA FOR ARMENIA

Tells Turkey That a Continuation of the Atrocities Will Jeopardize American Good Feeling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Further representations have been made to the Ottoman Government by the Government of the United States regarding the Armenian atrocities.

Secretary of State Lansing tonight sent to Ambassador Morganthau at Constantinople a message voicing the interest of the American people in the Armenian situation, and urging that steps be taken by the Turkish Government for the protection and humane treatment of the Armenians.

The message did not take the form of a protest from the Government of the United States, but directed Mr. Morganthau to inform the Ottoman Government that the atrocities inflicted upon the Armenian Christians had aroused strong sentiment among the American people, and that a continuation of these atrocities would tend to jeopardize the good feeling of the people of the United States toward the people of Turkey.

Secretary Lansing said today that no representations had been made to Germany regarding the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks. It was learned, however, that Ambassador Morgenthau had reported that the German Embassy at Constantinople had filed a protest on this subject with the Turkish Foreign Office. An announcement some time ago was to the effect that the State Department had asked Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, to bring the matter to the attention of his Foreign Office.

PEACE MEDAL FOR WILSON.

Presented to President by the American School Peace League.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—President Wilson received today a medal from the American School Peace League, in recognition of his "pre-eminent services in the cause of peace."

The medal was presented by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of this city, who was accompanied to the White House by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

FLEET IN BIGGEST WAR GAME.

Whole Atlantic Coast "Menaced" and Defenders Put to Sea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—What naval authorities expect to be the most important war game ever played in time of peace by the American Navy began tonight off the Atlantic Coast. Every available vessel on the active list was ordered into place. They were divided into two forces, one the red, or hostile fleet, and the other the blue, undertaking to prevent the enemy's landing on American soil.

The purpose of the game is to develop data to assist the navy in working out a scheme of national defense, and for that reason, it was explained tonight by Rear Admiral Benson, chief of operations, that the movements of the contending forces and all particulars of the manoeuvres would be kept strictly confidential.

The attacking force sailed from Newport, R. I., and tonight had assumed battle position at some point off the coast. The blue defenders, comprising most of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet, sailed from Hampton Roads and, through its scouts, began search for the enemy. Plans for the manoeuvres were worked out by the Naval War College at Newport, and were designed to demonstrate how an enemy approaching the coast could best be intercepted and destroyed. The game will continue for ten days or more before the final result is known.

All wireless stations along the coast have been requested to communicate to the Navy Department what messages they may receive from the ships. Separate wireless codes have been worked out for each division, so that reports may be read at the Navy Department, although neither fleet will learn in that way what the other was doing.

Submarines and mines will play an important part in the manoeuvres. Theoretical mine fields have been laid at several points, and submarines have been stationed at strategic places along the coast.

The only branch of the naval service not participating in the game is the Aeroplane Corps. No provision for the work of airships was made by the War College in drawing up the plans.

The defending fleet is commanded by Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and the attacking squadron by Vice Admiral Mayo.

Under the rules practically the entire coast from Maine to Florida is open to attack.

AERO CLUB BACKS PRESIDENT.

For His Defense Program So as to Build Up Air Service.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, yesterday appealed to the twenty-six affiliated aero clubs and the heads of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States to support any plan which President Wilson may propose for adequate defense of the United States. He warned them that, unless this support is given and the necessary funds obtained, the air service will suffer as in the past, when there never was sufficient money to form even the skeleton of an aeronautical organization for the army and navy, and no allowance at all was made for the militia. As a result the army, navy, and militia have only together a dozen aeroplanes, while this country is sending the Allies an average of fifteen aeroplanes a day.

According to Mr. Hawley's letter, $7,500,000 is required this year for aerial equipment for the navy, $5,000,000 for the army, and the same amount for the militia. The army and navy have only one aviation station each, instead of having one as every army or navy centre. The Philippines, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal have no aerial defense, aside from the few aeroplanes supplied to the militia by the National Aeroplane Fund, and the National Guard and Naval Militia have no aerial equipment.

FIELD ARTILLERY AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—Plans for the formation of a company of heavy field artillery among Yale undergraduates and men in the graduate department were announced tonight as a part of the plan for national preparedness. The battery will be recruited to 138 men, and Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., will detail instructors to drill the men.

The university, it is stated, will contribute $30,000 toward providing barracks, and until such are ready the battery will use the baseball cage. The Connecticut National Guard will furnish guns, equipment and mounts to the value of $135,000. A range for artillery practice will be provided as well.

Hartford Suspension Co. Shock Absorbers, Jersey City
Howard Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Winter construction requires experience, organization, equipment, and the utmost attention to details.

Turner has executed 22 winter contracts without a single penalty.

TURNER Construction Co

Underdone Entree or Overdone Roast

STYLE that "just misses it" is like an underdone entree or overdone roast. In clothes or viands Manhattan's taste is Epicurean.

My *Stein-Bloch* Suits are not designed for the stop-on-signal hamlet or the corn-and-hog belt, but *exclusively* for me and *expressly* for the thorough-paced New Yorker.

Materials and tailoring are pitched in the keynote of smart simplicity.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20.00 *to* $45.00

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and Its Treatment by the Quartalamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. $1.50 (Postpaid.) 87 illustrations.

OUR NAVY TO LEAD WORLD IN SPEED

Continued from Page 1.

the Seidlitz and Derflinger were designed for 27 knots, it is understood they have each made 29 knots. The most recent of the German battle cruisers have ten 11-inch guns, and their heaviest armor has run from 8 to 10 inches.

The Japanese have been building four battle cruisers of the Kongo type, each designed for 27 knots, on 68,000 horse power derived from turbines, on a displacement of 27,500 tons. The Japanese battle cruisers carry eight 14-inch guns each, and 10-inch armor. Except as to speed, it is thought that the projected American battle cruisers will more nearly approach the Japanese type in armor and armament, but in order to obtain the projected speed of 35 knots, it is believed the displacement of the American battle cruisers will run close to 35,000 tons.

The American Navy has no battle cruisers, and is woefully lacking in scout cruisers. Scouts are the eyes of a battleship fleet, and without them any combination of battleships, however powerful, is greatly handicapped. The recent naval war game, disclosed the urgent need of scouts. The battle cruisers now projected will be able to serve as scouts, although that will not be the primary function of these units. The idea of experts of the navy is that there should be not less than a division of battle cruisers, and that it should be attached to the Atlantic battleship fleet. They would be utilized by the fleet in overtaking battleships of the enemy endeavoring to escape from or trying to elude the fleet, also in scouting to discover the presence of the enemy's fleet and in attacking vessels of the greatest power whenever taken by the superior speed of the battle cruisers.

The battle cruisers for which preliminary plans have been proposed for the navy will be dreadnoughts in reality, as they may be classed as battleships of superior speed. As explained by one of the navy's experts today, a battle cruiser is a vessel that has just a few less big guns, and just a little lighter armor than battleships, the sacrifices of both of which are compensated for by their great speed. Speed is an element which the American Navy lacks. Its battleships are as fast as battleships generally around the world, but there is no large vessel in the navy that can now compare with the battle cruisers of England, Germany and Japan in speed.

While it has been agreed that the American Navy to be brought abreast to other navies of first rank must have swift battle cruisers of the type that has proved its effectiveness in the war in Europe, no decision has been reached that is ready for announcement as to the number of additional units of various types to be embraced in the building program of 1916-17, which is to be submitted to Congress this Winter. After the conference at the White House today Secretary Daniels said that the naval program had not been completed and that he was not ready to make announcement of the increases to be recommended to Congress.

Mr. Daniels intimated, however, that a building program for the submarine flotilla would be urged that would make possible an inner-line of defense along both coasts to be maintained by submersibles operating from bases established at necessary intervals on both the Atlantic and Pacific shore lines.

The Secretary said that recently, when submarines were at the height of their activity in the European war, the pendulum of public opinion had swung too far in favor of submarines, and that the tendency now would be to swing it too far the other way. The navy plans, he declared, would not make either error. He added that the value of submersibles for defense of the wide reaches of coast line on both shores could hardly be overestimated.

It is understood that the President cautioned Secretaries Daniels and Chairman Padgett against making premature announcement as to the naval program, explaining that both the army and navy defense programs must be subject to alteration until after the Administration had considered the program of reform for the development of the army and the financial devices to be resorted to by the Government to raise the necessary funds to pay for the additional appropriations for national defense. The President will soon have a conference with Secretary Garrison on the army program, which has been in process of formulation since last Summer.

COULD CROSS ATLANTIC IN 3 DAYS AND 8 HOURS

Proposed New Battle Cruisers Would Dash from New York to New Orleans in Two Days.

A battle cruiser—such as proposed in our new naval program—plowing her way through the waters at thirty-five knots an hour, if it were possible to keep up that speed, would make the passage from the Ambrose Channel Lightship to Queenstown, the course over which the steamship Mauretania made her record of 4 days 10 hours and 41 minutes, in approximately 3 days and 8 hours. The distance between these points is estimated at 2,814 knots, or nautical miles. The fastest day's run by the Mauretania was at the rate of 27.04 knots.

This comparison was pointed out last night to illustrate the value to the navy of a great battle cruiser which could be shifted from point to point, either along the coast or in transatlantic travel, at such a pace. There is no record of a ship which could hope to accomplish such a record run or cope with such a foe.

At 35 knots an hour a battle cruiser could be transferred from the Battery to New Orleans on coast patrol duty, a distance of approximately 1,700 knots, in 48 hours and 35 minutes, a feat which has never been accomplished or thought possible, certainly not for an armored battle cruiser carrying huge 14-inch guns. To make the run in somewhat under five days is considered good time by most of the coastwise passenger ships.

Charleston, S. C., is 491 knots from New York. The battle cruiser could be sent there is fourteen hours if the speed were at 35 knots. An hour and twenty minutes later she would be off Savannah, Ga. The total run from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., a distance of 653 knots, would require just under 18 hours and 40 minutes, less than ten hours more would see the cruiser off Miami, Fla.

The distances by knots between New York and some of the more important points on the route to New Orleans are as follows: Norfolk, Va., 244; Diamond Shoal Lightship, (off Hatteras,) 350; Brunswick, Ga., 509; Jupiter Light, Fla., 962; American Shoal Light, Fla., 1,406.

A speed of 35 knots would take a battle-cruiser from Ambrose Channel Light to Hamburg in approximately 4 days and 4 hours and to Havre, France, in 3 days and 18 hours, records which have been looked upon as something which might be accomplished some day in the dim future, but certainly not in many years. The distances are, respectively, 3,511 knots and 3,145 knots. The distance to Bremen from New York is 3,563 knots; to Liverpool, 3,083; to Rotterdam, 3,327, and to Southampton, 3,095.

The United States battleship speed to demonstrate how an enemy approach-

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

"BONTELL" FOOTWEAR
STYLES EXCLUSIVE WITH THIS SHOP

The Vogue of the High French Heel Boot.

A laced shoe model from Greco, the Paris bootmaker, rises to a height of fifteen (15) inches and is developed in gray, brown and black suede or tan kid. High velvet button shoes in black and colors to match costumes, with silver filigree buttons, and other special types from boudoir slippers to sport boots.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF

High Laced French Heel Shoes
6.00 9.00 15.00

In black and bronze kid, black and tan Russia calf, patent leather, tan storm calf, brown and gray suede.

French Heel "Spat" Pumps
5.00 7.50

Specially designed to be worn with spats. Louis XV. heels, hand turned soles. Made in patent leather, dull kid, white calf, bronze kid, black velvet.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Man in the Tower Smells Autumn Leaves

IT'S a zestful thing —this evening haze over the Palisades.

★ ★

The "Drizzler" slip-on is comfortable in the night air—in addition to being the smartest all-weather and all-occasion coat one can possess.

★ ★

In cravenetted lightweight heathers, gray and brown Scotch mixtures and the always aristocratic Fall weight tweeds—$20 to $30.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner Fall suits make it

still more difficult to tell where the custom tailor ends and we begin.

★ ★

Suits, $20 to $40.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

In the Non-refillable bottle

Sanderson's
MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH
"The Spirit of the Mountains"

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

The Homely Lesson of the Tooth-brush

It seems odd that until quite recently no agitation was ever started against the "unclean tooth-brush."

The tooth-brush itself performs a cleanly, necessary office, which nothing else can perform so well.

But IT MUST BE KEPT CLEAN—free from the germs of decay and disease.

A good dental cream should, of course, cleanse and beautify the teeth, and so BENEFIT them as to prolong their life.

KOLYNOS Dental Cream is a perfect cleanser and beautifier — dainty and palatable. But, above all, it is a GERMICIDE—kills dangerous germ colonies which produce disease and decay in your mouth—and prevents them from establishing themselves IN YOUR TOOTH-BRUSH.

The New KOLYNOS Building

This is the modern, institutional looking building, the new home of KOLYNOS, at present under construction at New Haven, Conn. The rapid progress of the Kolynos idea has made this building necessary.

When Your Grandmother Bought Pomades

The "Period of Perfumes" was at its height about fifty years ago—when modern dentistry was in its infancy.

Tooth pastes and powders were colored and perfumed, or flavored, as were all toilet requisites.

Today science requires something more of a dentifrice.

KOLYNOS is specially commended by its users for its refreshing, cleanly taste and the sensation of purity which it produces.

Simple Precautions

"In our educational campaigns," says *The American Dentist*, in discussing the tooth-brush, "we should lay stress on the absolute necessity of keeping the cleaning instrument itself clean."

The simple precaution of using KOLYNOS, the germicidal dental cream, satisfactorily accomplishes this purpose.

26,000 Out of a Possible 40,000

The KOLYNOS Company is proud to announce that in the past three months, nearly 5,000 additional dentists have given the weight of their indorsement to KOLYNOS.

At the beginning of the Summer, a few over 21,000 of the 40,000 dentists in the United States had signified to us in writing that they were using and recommending KOLYNOS.

Today the number stands at over 26,000. That we fully appreciate the value of this professional co-operation need hardly be stated.

The dentist — UPON WHOM YOU SHOULD CALL AT LEAST ONCE IN THREE MONTHS—is the ONLY man in your community who can tell you exactly what your teeth require.

Dental Suggestions

Civilization compels us to live under more or less unnatural conditions—the teeth have a poor enough chance at best.

Do not handicap the child by letting the teeth go uncared for—crooked, gnarled, twisted, unclean teeth are a source of danger as well as of disfigurement.

Take the child to the dentist early and regularly.

Correct the tendency to pyorrhea at its earliest stage.

Kolynos dental cream, twenty-five cents — at your druggists.

The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Fitting the Outfit

Being fitted by your gunmaker, as you are by your tailor, is an essential to the sportsman's success.

Abercrombie & Fitch gunfitters utilize this "try-gun," which was made in London.

The precise length of stock, the exact drop, the correct cast-on or cast-off, to fit your individual requirements, are readily determined.

They are reproduced in your gun, insuring one-hundred-per cent opportunity to bring down the birds.

Every article of sportsmen's equipment here offered is made to meet your own requirements before it is delivered to you.

Your outfit is fitted.

Including the Lang shotguns and Jeffrey big game rifles—for which this house is the American agent, there are twenty-five different makes of sporting guns in the A. & F. stock.

Fitting the Feet of Sportsmen and Sportswomen

The Sportsman's feet are like the soldier's—the most important part of his anatomy to be properly protected.

The Abercrombie & Fitch Company's sporting shoe department—the most complete in the world—has made a careful and long study of the footgear required in every line of sport.

The bird hunter, the big game hunter, the fisherman, the golfer, the tennis player, the forester, the explorer—each has a special boot or shoe need, different from all the others.

Leathers have been selected, lasts specially designed, laces and fastenings carefully considered, to provide the comfortable, correct things as proved by experience in the field.

Not only are the sportsman's and sportswoman's feet fitted perfectly, but the conditions certain to arise have been considered.

Autumn Sporting Clothes for Men and Women

The fitness of A. & F. clothes for the sports for which they are intended distinguish them from all others.

A. & F. hunting and golfing apparel is recognized as standard, for both men and women.

English knickerbocker styles, country-club lounge suits which serve for town or country; "Thorntweed" suits, "Covey Cloth" suits, riding and motoring clothes, sporting topcoats—ready for service or made to measure.

An entire floor of the A. & F. Building devoted to each, men's and women's sporting apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

MUST CLOSE CANAL FOR REST OF MONTH

Colonel Harding Tells Garrison 1,000,000 Cubic Yards Must Be Dredged Out of Ditch.

SHIPPERS BECOME ALARMED

The Finland Ordered to New Orleans, to Discharge Passengers, According to Report from Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 4.—Consternation prevailed in shipping circles here today, and also among the officers of the ships which are waiting to pass through the canal, when it became known that Lieutenant Colonel Chester Harding, the engineer in charge of the Panama Canal Board, had recommended to the Secretary of War the closing of the canal until Nov. 1. Governor Harding stated in his recommendation that it would be impossible to clear the channel before that date because there were over a million cubic yards in sight which must be removed before a permanent channel is again maintained. The canal can be declared officially closed only by an order from President Wilson.

When Colonel Harding's action became known the Captains of the vessels, tied up at both ends of the waterway, cabled to their companies for instructions. It is possible that many of the vessels will be ordered around the Horn, or else use the Tehauntepec route.

The steamer Finland, which is at Colon with 300 passengers aboard, has been ordered to proceed to New Orleans, where the passengers will be sent to San Francisco by rail. It is understood that Colonel Harding has outlined a plan to transship the cargo of the other vessels across the isthmus by way of the Panama Railroad. This plan, however, would require a month, it is said, because there are now ninety loaded vessels in the canal waters.

No reply has been received from the Secretary of War regarding the course to be followed, but it is presumed that Colonel Harding's recommendation will be accepted and followed.

F. W. Ridgeway, manager of the operating department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the Panama-Pacific Line, said last night that if had not been finally decided what would be done in regard to the passengers on the steamship Finland, which left New York on Sept. 25, and those on the Kroonland, from San Francisco, on Sept. 29. He said it is possible that they might be sent across the isthmus by rail and changed from one steamer to the other. There is about 12,000 tons of cargo on each vessel, Mr. Ridgeway said.

Collector Malone received a telegram from the Washington Bureau of the Panama Canal yesterday which read:

For your information and the information of shipping: A cablegram dated the third, from Isthmus, states that another slide movement occurred on Saturday night. Considering the material to be removed from the channel, and the behavior of slides for the past week, there are no definite prospects for reopening the canal before Nov. 1. Please advise all shipping interests in your city who intend using the canal.

(Signed) PANAMA CANAL OFFICE.

Notice was posted in the Maritime Exchange yesterday advising shipowners not to dispatch any vessels via the canal until they had first communicated with the authorities in Washington.

In addition to the Finland and Kroonland, each of which costing the line $1,000 a day during their tie-up at the canal, the Pacific line has the two 12,000-ton liners Siberia and Korea tied up at the Pacific end of the canal. They are loaded with cargo for London from San Francisco.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will probably send its cargo ships to Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic coast, and send the freight over the ship railway to Salina Cruz, as it did before the Panama Canal was opened, if the blockade is to last some time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Cable advices to the War Department today stated that on account of new slides at the Panama Canal it would be impossible to remove the débris and reopen the channel before Nov. 1. The dredges are working day and night under rush orders, it was said, and last week broke a record in the amount of earth removed.

The canal has been closed since Sept. 20, when the first of this steady series of slides began. These slides are along the east bank of Gold Hill. Despite the efforts of the dredges to keep the canal open, new movements have steadily thrown obstacles into the paths of commerce between the two oceans. This blocking of the canal marks the first prolonged and serious interruption of traffic since the canal was opened for business a year ago.

Though it is now expected that the canal will be reopened on Nov. 1, officials of the department were careful to explain that no definite assurances could be given that the earth would be removed by that date. It is estimated that another month will serve to clear the channel, but allowance must be made for additional slides that may happen from day to day.

Progress on Alaskan Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Twenty miles of the new Alaskan Railroad being built by the Government has been completed, Secretary Lane reported today to President Wilson, and satisfactory progress toward the remaining 450 miles is being made.

MRS. McCORMICK WINS SUIT.

Court Grants Separation from the District Attorney's Aid.

Mrs. Frances Buzby McCormick got a decree of separation yesterday from Deputy Assistant District Attorney Robert C. McCormick. Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court granted Mrs. McCormick's prayer.

Trial of the action occupied several days in June and was enlivened by the plaintiff's account of the defendant's indulgence in highballs and of his alleged acts of cruelty. Mr. McCormick acknowledged the highballs, but denied that they ever made him drunk. He told of his wife's love for cigarettes. He said she indulged in them when strangers were present, and had even smoked them in the smoking compartment of a car and during the funeral of a near relative.

The case was a hard one for the court to decide, because highballs, even if they led to full intoxication, were not sufficient basis for a separation, the stories of cruelty appeared to break about even, and the only question remained was whether the many acts complained of by Mrs. McCormick were sufficient, considering her rearing and her social status, to constitute cruel and inhuman treatment within the meaning of the law. The court found they were Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were married in 1912. They have no children. The opinion of the court reads in part:

The plaintiff describes a course of conduct by the defendant consisting of periodical drunkenness, abuse, profane language, driving her with violence from his bed, and compelling her to sleep in other portions of their dwelling.

The court found that Mr. McCormick's action in preempting the joint bed and refusing to let his wife share it with him, his frequent and unexplained absences from home, and his parsimony in the matter of household expenses indicated a lapse of that love and affection that should exist between man and wife. Then the opinion reads:

Both are persons of mature years. From the evidence it seems established that the defendant is a man who at times is given to an excessive use of liquor. It is established by a fair preponderance of evidence that he had been guilty toward his wife of the conduct of which she complains.

In conclusion the opinion says:

In arriving at this conclusion the personal status of the parties is an important element, for, whereas a certain course of conduct toward a person of phlegmatic temperament may occasion little suffering, the same course, when wilfully and wrongfully perpetrated upon a sensitive person, may cause poignant anguish. The evidence in regard to physical violence is contradictory.

Justice Blanchard continues the alimony of $25 a week, with leave to either side to apply for a change of the amount.

CHURCHILL ON GARY PLAN.

School Board's Head Urged That It Be Introduced Gradually.

President Churchill of the Education Board, in a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday, said that two of the three features resulting from their trip West in 1914, the co-operative system and the pre-vocational work in the seventh and eighth grades in the elementary schools, had been successfully demonstrated in New York's public schools.

It was impossible, he wrote, to say from demonstration whether the third feature, the Gary device of the use of school buildings for duplicate school bodies, could be adopted finally in all the essential elements proposed. He then said:

To my mind, the salient physical thing in Gary was a school centre in a large area, enabling the children to have what the growth of New York City has denied them, greater play space. This larger area made it easily practicable to use one school building for two entire schools each day through alternation of indoor and outdoor activities in conjunction with school auditorium and public libraries. I have the firm hope that the plan will lead to greater elasticity in the teaching of children than we have ever achieved.

Sudden drastic transition, however, in educational processes as a serious proposition. To put the Gary plan before full trial into general use throughout this city of many and divergent communities would be an undertaking of such hazard and grave responsibility as to bid the most sanguine to pause.

Mr. Churchill added that it would be fortunate indeed if we could modify our instruction and policies so as to secure economy, but we should be mindful not to yield to the temptation to regard economy as more important than efficiency.

SEIZE DYED CODFISH.

Inspectors Find Vats of Acid Containing Imitation Salmon.

Plain codfish dyed to resemble Alaskan salmon were seized yesterday by the Board of Health.

The codfish were acquiring the glow of sunset in boxes down in cold storage under the Manhattan arches of the Brooklyn Bridge when an inspector of the Health Department routed them out and looked them over with care. On the boxes was the label, "Alaskan Salmon," but inside there were denizens of the Cape Cod neighborhood in various shades of reds and pinks. The top layers of fish were red through and through, then there were layers of a feeble solferino, and last of all layers as white as the flesh of any cod that ever dozed along the coast.

In coloring the fish they were put to soak first in pyroligneous acid, which is the crude acetic of commerce and is obtained from distilling wood. It tastes like smoked vinegar. After the codfish had been soused in this they were treated with zanzibar red. Dyeing the fish in this way raises the price from 10 cents a pound, the price of cod, to about 40 cents. In the delicatessen stores even higher prices are obtained for the slices of pink salmon.

The Health Department is also trying to stop the use of such preservatives as borax and boracic acid in tomato catsup as substitutes for benzoate of soda, which has hitherto been imported from Germany. Dr. Lucian P. Brown of the Department of Health has ordered the confiscation of catsups and sauces which were found to contain borax and allied chemicals.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

STRUCK BY MOTOR AND LANDS IN CELL

Victim, Who Complains to Police, Is Recognized as Man Wanted for Assault.

AUTOISTS DRIVE INTO TREE

Hoboken Doctor and His Guests Badly Hurt—Crash on Queens Boulevard.

Samuel Zink of 228 East 112th Street yesterday morning appeared in the East 104th Street Police Station and reported that he had been knocked down and slightly injured by an automobile, the chauffeur of which had driven rapidly away. An alarm was sent out for the missing motor, together with a notation of the circumstances; and when this reached the Third Branch Detective Bureau, Detectives Quaine and Caputo recognized the name of Samuel Zink. They went to his home and arrested him, and he was locked up in the Third Branch on the charge of felonious assault.

On Aug. 20 last Thomas and Michael de Bonis of 20 East 106th Street were walking through Central Park with two girls when several men attacked them. The two brothers beat off their assailants, but both were stabbed in the back. They reported to the police, and named Zink as one of the persons who had attacked them, out they were unable to give his address and he was not found until he incautiously got himself arrested yesterday. He was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Charles Schechardt and his wife, Bertha, of 9 Stone Avenue, Arverne, L. I., were driving along the Merrick Road near Rosedale Avenue, Rosedale, after midnight, when they ran into a car driven by Julius Olinsky of 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and owned by Morris Foliot of the same address. The Foliot car and its occupants escaped injury, but Schechardt was bruised and cut and his wife had her scalp and elbow so badly lacerated that she was removed to the Jamaica Hospital.

Bert Darby and his wife, Grace, of 550 Riverside Drive, with Mr. and Mrs. James Denver of 423 West 120th Street, were returning from a long trip on Long Island early yesterday morning in Darby's car, when they ran into a loaded motor truck of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company on the Queens Boulevard at Junction Avenue, Corona, L. I. The truck's driver, Philip Burkel of 49 Fowler Street, Flushing, was thrown off and slightly cut. The Darby car was turned over in the gutter, and its occupants suffered painful though not serious injuries.

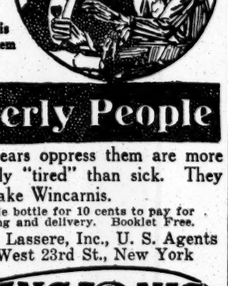
Shortly after midnight yesterday John Moore of 139 West Sixty-third Street, chauffeur for Robert Hass of 7 East Sixty-ninth Street, was driving east on the Queens Boulevard with his wife, their one-year-old child, and a friend, Miss Kelly, in the car. From the other direction came James Sullivan of 2 First Street, Woodside, L. I., driving a car belonging to John Mullen of 50 Greenway South, Forest Hills. The two machines collided. Sullivan's car was smashed, and Moore then zigzagged along the road till he ran into the gates of Calvary Cemetery and his own car was wrecked.

The three passengers, who were extricated by the combined efforts of Moore and Sullivan, were treated for slight injuries at St. John's Hospital and taken home, and then Sullivan had Moore arrested, declaring that he was traveling at a rate of forty-five to fifty miles an hour. Moore was held in $500 bail for examination by Magistrate Conway in the Long Island City Police Court.

A party of four men left Nunguesser's Hotel at Guttenberg, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and started north. While passing through Cliffside the car ran into a tree and was put out of commission, with injuries to all the passengers. Dr. Hellstern of Hudson Heights, who was first on the spot, called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and sent Frank Maloney of 133 Bright Street, Jersey City, to that institution. He will probably die, internal hemorrhage having started soon after the accident.

Dr. William Lynch, who is attached to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and was driving the wrecked car, was slightly bruised and suffered from shock, as did Joseph Sauerland, a hotelkeeper, of 178 Mercer Street, Jersey City. George Kurfehs of 127 Bright Street, Jersey City, who recently recovered from an operation for appendicitis, was seriously affected by shock, but refused to go to the hospital, and was taken home in another car.

Fifteen-year-old Patrick Steakin of 422 East Twenty-second Street was roller skating yesterday afternoon on First Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, and holding on to a motor truck to save his energy. When the truck stopped he let go and skated out to one side just in time to run into an automobile owned by Samuel S. Koenig of 237 Seventh Street, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. John Daimler, the chauffeur, took the boy to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Reid said that he was only suffering from shock.



Wincarnis keeps them well

Elderly People

whose years oppress them are more frequently "tired" than sick. They could take Wincarnis.

Sample bottle for 10 cents to pay for packing and delivery. Booklet Free.

Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23rd St., New York

WINCARNIS

The Famous Tonic and Restorative

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Merchant's Skull Broken When His Car Hits a Telephone Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Coroner William Livingston is investigating the death of James T. Johnson, a wealthy flour and feed merchant, of 86 Arch Street, Greenwich, Conn., who expired early this morning in the New Rochelle Hospital, as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident earlier in the day on the Boston Post Road near Rockland Avenue, close to the turn to Orienta Point.

Johnson was driving a large auto owned by Samuel P. Johnson of 86 Arch Street, Greenwich, and had Samuel Flood of 20 Berkley Avenue, Port Chester, with him. It is said that Johnson was driving at high speed, and, becoming confused, crashed into a telephone pole on the opposite side of the road. At the same time the car struck the rear of an automobile owned by J. H. Holleran of 31 West Twelfth Street, New York City, damaging a mud guard on the Holleran car. Johnson and Flood were thrown out of their auto.

Johnson was unconscious when picked up, and, with Flood, was carried to the New Rochelle Hospital. Johnson had a fracture at the base of the skull, and it was thought his neck was dislocated. Flood's injuries were slight.

MOSS, BITTER, WILL RUN.

Denounces Gov. Whitman and Koenig and Seeks Votes.

Frank Moss, who was defeated at the Republican primary for the nomination for District Attorney, but who was nominated by the Progressives and the American Party, announced yesterday that he intended to remain in the race and fight both Charles A. Perkins, the Republican candidate, and Judge Edward Swann, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Moss bitterly attacked Samuel Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Governor Whitman, both of whom he said used their influence against him in the primaries. He said he saw no good reason now why he should "kiss the club that smote me."

Progressive leaders like George W. Perkins and Henry L. Stoddard tried to induce Mr. Moss not to become a candidate on the ground that it would help the chances of Judge Swann.

TAFT FINDS BUSINESS BAD.

Due to Tariff and General Conditions, He Says, After Long Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4.—Smilingly protesting that he was not seeking a Presidential nomination, ex-President Taft said tonight on returning to Yale from his Summer vacation:

"I have had a delightful Summer. After spending six weeks at Murray Bay, Canada, Mrs. Taft, my daughter Helen, and I went to California. The fair is fine, the country beautiful, and the people hospitable. Business conditions I found bad. Especially is this true in the lumber and canning industries, which are absolutely at a standstill, due to the tariff and general conditions. I played a lot of golf and feel fine. I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination."

SAYS DR. HILL MADE GIFTS.

Miss Covington Will Show Diamond Ring in Her $100,000 Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—When Lucile Covington takes the stand in New York to testify in her $100,000 suit against the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill for alleged breach of promise she says she will introduce letters picked from 200 she asserts she received from the New York minister and a diamond ring, which she declares Dr. Hill gave her shortly after their alleged engagement, and will tell of many gifts she says he showered on her in the Summer of 1914.

"I was in Chicago when Dr. Hill proposed to me," said Miss Covington today, "and at the time he was filling lecture dates in cities west of Chicago. At every opportunity he came to Chicago to see me, and in one of his early trips presented me with a diamond engagement ring. It was a beauty and weighed one and a half carats. I took much pride in it, and wore it for a long time. I don't know that it will be exhibit 'A,' but it will be somewhere between that and 'Z.'

"There were other gifts he made me until his presents stopped in the Summer of 1914. His gifts were not limited to jewelry, and I received from him presents of suits, hats, and imported French blouses. The suits he bought me were expensive, never less than $85, and some were higher priced. The hats were always good hats, ranging in price from $25 to $65 apiece."

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

Delicious on steak and meats of all kinds—hot or cold.

The relish that always pleases.

The Headgear of a Gentleman

bears this name and trade-mark

A hat for every occasion

KNOX HATS

UPTOWN STORE, 452 5th AVENUE
DOWNTOWN STORE, 161 B'WAY

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

BOTH SIDES—SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 10-5-15. Greenhut's. 86

There Are Birthday Sales and Birthday Sales:

"THE BIG STORE'S" Caps Them All!

Quite in a class apart are these Anniversary Sales at Greenhut's Big Store.

There isn't a thing you want in your everyday life that we can't supply—there isn't an article you can mention upon which you can't save money.

A One-Day Sale Of

Women's Smart Fall Coats

Regularly Priced to $16.50; **Today, at . . $12.75**

Cleverest, newest styles.

One coat is fashioned of wide wale CHEVIOT in a new ¾ length style, with square velvet collar, which can be worn open with lapels or buttoned to the throat and worn with a tab. Loose belt and velvet trimmed cuffs.

Other models have new shaped collars of velvet, self material or inlaid with velvet, many convertible. Military styles are also included.

Still other models with novelty backs, pleated at the sides, or with inverted pleat and button trimming; also swagger flaring effects with full ripple backs. Many of these coats have loose belts; some are trimmed with silk braid velvet and ornaments.

The materials are the most serviceable: WIDE WALE CHEVIOT, BROADCLOTH, TWEEDS, FANCY OVERPLAIDS and BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS.

Most of the coats are lined to the hips with guaranteed satin.

All sizes for women from 34 to 44 inch bust; and in one model sizes for women up to 54 inch bust.

Women's and Misses' $7.95 Raincoats, Today, at $5

Well made of RUBBERIZED CANTON, in tan and navy. They are 52 to 54 inches long, have convertible collars, belted all around, deep flap pockets and turn-back cuffs.

All sizes for Misses and for Women up to 44 inch bust.

Women's Silk Blouses

of Crepe de Chine— Specially Priced at $1.98

One of the styles is made of white Crepe de Chine, and has a graceful rolling collar of satin striped Crepe de Chine in variegated colors, with which material the breast pocket and turn-back cuffs are also trimmed.

The colors include Flesh, Navy, Black and White.

All sizes from 34 to 44 inch bust.

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits, Today, at $11.95

Here are suits for business wear—here are suits for dress wear—suits in college styles and in handsome staple models.

The range of materials embraces EXCELLENT MIXTURES IN WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND SERGES in brown, gray, green and blue.

All sizes in this sale. We can fit fifteen-year-old youths and men up to 50-inch chest measure.

$12 to $15 Fall Overcoats—today, at..... $10
Men's and Youths' $3 to $5 "Kingly" Trousers—special at..... $2 and $3.85

Boys' $5 & $6 Corduroy Suits

All sizes from 7 to 17 years, today, at $3.95

Excellent quality corduroy in six of the most popular shades of the season.

Demonstration In Our **Sewing Machine Department**

In charge of an expert operator, who will gladly show you how practical and fancy sewing can be done with the aid of latest attachments.

You will simply marvel at the tucking, ruffling, binding, shirring—and above all—don't miss seeing how button-holes are made with a binder.

Every woman will be fascinated with this demonstration.

Veilings.

49c Black Chantilly Lace Veils—1½ yards long; each..... 35c

25c to 39c Mesh Veilings—plain dotted or bordered effects; yd..... 19c

Crib Blankets.

30c Pair White Single Cotton Fleeced Crib Blankets—blue or pink borders..... 19c

$4 & $4.50 Pair White Eastern Blankets—pair. $2.95

Heavy weight, part wool; blue and pink borders; sizes for single and full sized beds; some are cut and bound singly.

Chapter No. 2 of the Sale of **"Frisbie" Collars Today, at 5c**

More than 100 styles of

Standard 15c "Frisbie" Laundered Collars at 5c

All sizes from 13¾ to 19½. Excellent picking for big men, while for boys there are all shapes and sizes from 11 to 14.

Thousands of Sailor Collars for little fellows.

Finest "Frisbie" 15c and 25c Soft Collars at 5c

Splendid soft collars for men and boys. Pique, Pongee, Silk Striped Madras and dozens of other materials in all popular shapes. Sizes from 12, 14 and 16 to 17½.

All these collars are fresh, new and clean, and are delivered to you in original unopened packages.

Today, Each 5c

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

An Extraordinary Corset

THE SELF-HELP NEMO "WONDERLIFT"

This scientific corset was first shown last May, and has successfully passed all tests and is being formally introduced this week.

The Corset is unique—its entirely new supporting device is adjustable and reduces a full figure with splendid ease.

It possesses the proverbial "Nemo" durability and comfort, and includes all the invaluable new features.

Various models for all types of figures, giving the correct lines for the new modes in dress.

EXCELLENT VALUES

Four new models for short full figures, tall full fgiures, slender and medium figures. **5.00** and **10.00**

Regular "Nemo" models..... **3.00** and **4.00**

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

GROCERY LIST Fifth Floor

Special Sale of "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE—Roasted daily in our laboratory; 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.19; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, $1.07; Macy's usual price is 28c lb.; in the bean, granulated or pulverized, 1-lb. carton, 22c.

India and Ceylon Teas at Prices Much Less Than Usual

"Rajah" Brand		"Punjab" Brand		"Durbar" Brand	
Usual.	Special.	Usual.	Special.	Usual.	Special.
1 lb., 96c.	84c	1 lb., 63c.	52c	1 lb., 48c.	39c
½ lb., 49c.	43c	½ lb., 34c.	27c	½ lb., 26c.	21c

"RED STAR" RUSSIAN STYLE TEA

This is our own exclusive brand. It cannot be surpassed by any tea at any price.

Quarter-pound can, 39c | Half-pound can, 76c | One-pound can, $1.49

Macy's Breakfast Cocoa

OUR FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND COCOA—Made of best cocoa beans; absolutely pure; our usual price is $1.64; sale, 5-lb. tin, $1.44; ½-lb. tin, usual price, 18c; sale, 15c

NEW OATMEAL—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Rolled White Oats. Thoroughly parched by latest process. This sale, 10-lb. cotton bag, 42c; 5 pounds, 23c

A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Packed in our factory; made of the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; rich in phosphates; packed in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 19c; this sale, 15c a bag

A SPECIAL SALE OF PETTIJOHN'S BREAKFAST FOOD—Rolled wheat with all the bran, made by the Quaker Oats Company; package containing 1 pound 8 ounces; our price, this sale, dozen, $1.18; 10c each

BORDEN'S "PEERLESS" BRAND, VAN CAMP'S OR "CARNATION" BRAND EVAPORATED MILK—The large size cans at 39c a doz.; 3½c a can

A SPECIAL SALE OF OREGON PRUNES, "RED RIBBON" BRAND—They run 20 to 30 to the pound; put up in 10-lb. wooden box, $1.89

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND CORN STARCH—Compares its quality with the finest made. It is unexcelled for making Blanc Mange, Custard, &c.; in 1-lb. full weight packages; this sale, 5c each

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated, the sugar of perfection; 5-lb. cartons, 31c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Eagle Brand refined powdered sugar; 5-lb. cotton bag, 34c

BEST WHITE GRANULATED FARINA—lb. carton, 7c

NEW YORK STATE PEA BEANS—for this sale, 2-lb carton, 16c

PEARL TAPIOCA—1-lb. cartons; our price, 7c

GREEN SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 19c

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 18c

FINE HOMINY—"Lily White" brand; 2-lb. carton, 6c

HAWAIIAN SLICED PINEAPPLE—"Del Monte" brand; in extra heavy syrup; large glass jars, each 48c

CALIFORNIA GREEN GAGES—Quart glass jars; at 55c a jar

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SWEET PICKLE—A preparation of fruits and vegetables; large jars, 34c each

EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA DRIED PEARS—Packed in 1-lb. cartons, at 22c a lb.

"LILY WHITE" BRAND TOMATO CATSUP—Absolutely pure; half-pint bottle, 12c; pint, 19c; qt., 29c; gallon glass jars, each, 96c

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—"Rockwood" brand, No. 2½ can, 18c; No. 5 can, 34c; No. 10 can, 64c

LOG CABIN SYRUP—Towel's brand, gallon can, $1.34; quart bottle, 44c; pint bottle, 27c

PORTUGUESE SARDINES—"Boat Race" brand, in pure olive oil; dozen, $2.17; No. ½ can, 19c

SWEET PICKLED PEACHES—Finest quality; in quart jars; each 74c

FRANCO-AMERICAN "READY-MADE" SOUPS—Including Tomato, Onion, Clam Bouillon, Pea, Oxtail, Vegetable Bouillon, Scotch Broth, Chicken Consommé and Mock Turtle; dozen, 97c; can, 9c

CHESTNUT PUREE—Marceau brand, finest imported; large glass jar, 38c each; No. 1 can, 24c each

MACY'S FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND BONELESS BACON—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; weights 3 to 6 lbs.; regularly sold at 26c; for this sale, lb., 21c

PURE LARD—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Pure Open Kettle Lard, guaranteed absolutely pure; specially prepared for R. H. Macy & Co., in full weight 3-lb. pails; our usual price is 53c per pail; this sale, 42c

SPANISH GIANT QUEEN OLIVES—Selected large Olives; packed in 14-oz. jars; for this special sale, dozen, $1.98; each, 18c

SPANISH MAMMOTH STUFFED QUEEN OLIVES—Stuffed with Spanish red peppers; in 14-oz. jars; for this sale, dozen, $2.64; jar, 23c

A SPECIAL SALE OF PICKLES—"Mother Cook" brand, including Chow Chow, Sour Gherkins, Sour Mixed Pickles, Sweet Gherkins, Sweet Mixed and Picalilly; packed in 10-oz. bottles; this special sale, 9½c doz.; 8c each

A SPECIAL SALE OF ITALIAN OLIVE OIL—This is the finest Olive Oil imported. Imported in casks, and packed in our own laboratory. The regular price per quart can is 83c; this sale, 74c a can

A SPECIAL SALE OF ROYAL ANNE CALIFORNIA WHITE CHERRIES, "MARYVILLE" BRAND—In large 32-oz. jars; this sale, jar, 49c

SPECIAL SALE OF NORWAY FAT SALT MACKEREL—Family size; perfectly cured; 10-lb. kits; Macy's usual price, $1.39; for this sale, $1.14; 5-lb. kits, Macy's usual price, 74c; for this sale, 64c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY GRAPEFRUIT—Bright, thin-skinned, exceptional flavor; box of ½ dozen, 59c

EXTRA FANCY ORANGES—Rich, heavy fruit; dozen, 49c

EXTRA FANCY JONATHAN APPLES—For this sale, dozen, 37c

A SPECIAL SALE OF LAUNDRY SOAP, "LILY WHITE" BRAND—This is the finest laundry soap made; they are in a new size cake, each weighing about 15 ounces, and are packed in cases containing 60 cakes, at $3.89 per case; case of 30 cakes, $1.97

A SPECIAL SALE OF CIGARS

LAS PALMAS—A cigar made of the finest selected Manila Tobacco; Fuchais size; box of 50, 99c

R. H. Macy & Co.

New York City Mortgages

5%

Principal and Interest GUARANTEED

You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

New York
40 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST.
(Just off Fifth Avenue)

Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square.

The transient clientele is from the best families of Europe, Canada and America.

Service and cuisine comparable with the best clubs, but with the advantage of hotel privileges and conveniences.

Moderate prices. Booklet on request.

PAUL L. PINKERTON

The famous Superior "lap without the gap"—opens when you want it open, stays closed when you want it closed.

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
Are ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
Latest Models Now on Exhibition.
Special Bargains in Used Pianos.

Chickering, Upright	$190
Knabe, Upright	250
Christman, Upright	275
Steinway, Baby Grand	350
Behr Bros., Upright	190
Krakauer, Upright	150
Weser, Upright	125
Bollerman, Upright	100
Lawrie & Haynes, Upright	75
Liszt, Upright	65
Foster & Co. Player Piano	175

AND MANY OTHERS.
CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

introduce

The Newest "Callot" Idea—in Full-length, Fur-trimmed Russian Coats

for afternoon or evening wear—

Of soft cashmere velour, duvetyn, suede-cloth, velvet and metal brocades—luxuriously trimmed with deep "*muffler*" collars of fashionable furs—deep cuffs, and abundant trimmings around the bottom.

Also *Fur Coats* in new *Russian* effects—of Caracul, Seal and Mole, handsomely trimmed with contrasting furs, including Kolinsky, Beaver, Fox, Skunk, Cub-bear, natural Raccoon, and Hudson Bay Sable.

A splendid variety of fashionable models, for immediate selection—or to order.
(Your inspection is invited.)

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street—New York

Direct particular attention to

Misses' Tailored Suits

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for women to 36 bust.

Distinctive and exclusive youthful models, plain tailored, braid or fur trimmed, of Broadcloth, Whipcord, Suede Cloth, Velour de Laine, Velveteen and other desirable materials.

18.00 25.00 35.00 and upward.

$15,000,000 COMPANY WILL TURN OUT DYES

Rockefeller and du Pont Powder Interests Thought to be Back of Dover, Del., Concern.

ENDS LONG NEGOTIATIONS

Incorporation of Federal Chemical Co. Follows Government's Promise to Protect the Industry.

The incorporation yesterday in Dover, Del., of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company of New York, with a capitalization of $15,000,000, was believed in well-informed circles here last night to mark the entrance of the Standard Oil Company and the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, either singly or in combination, into the dyestuff manufacturing field.

According to the report of the incorporation in Dover received last night, the new dyestuffs concern is authorized to "purchase, take over, own, and lease all kinds of mining rights and metalliferous lands, to produce and carry on a business of treating, refining, selling, and dealing in and with cotton fibres and salt solutions for the manufacture of dyestuffs of all kinds."

The incorporators, all of whom it is said, are of this city, are Blair Frazier, Newton James, and George A. Harrington. Mr. James lives at 315 West Seventy-ninth Street, but efforts to reach him last night were unavailing. The other two incorporators could not be found. Hugh McAtamney, who has been closely identified with the du Pont interests, said last night that while he had no information regarding the interests behind the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company, the fact that the incorporation took place in Delaware, where the powder concern had large interests, led him to believe that the du Ponts were interested in the new color concern.

Must Pay a Tax Here.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from its Albany correspondent said that it would be a week or two before the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company of New York, incorporated at Dover yesterday, could be authorized by the Secretary of State to do business in New York State under its Delaware charter. When it is properly authorized the corporation must pay one-eighth of 1 per cent. tax on its capital employed within the limits of this State.

In order to obtain the authorization to do business in this State, the proper affidavits from Delaware, together with a copy of the certificate of incorporation must be embodied in the statement of application, and a legal representative, with his place of business must be named in the application.

F. F. Dunham, private secretary to General T. Coleman du Pont, told a reporter last night at the Hotel McAlpin that General du Pont was not interested personally in the new Federal concern. It was explained that the General had sold his interests in the powder company and was in ignorance of the powder company's plans. Mr. Dunham said that while the powder comapny might be back of the newly incorporated concern, he did not know this to be so.

"It has been known for some time that both the Standard Oil Company and the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company have been considering plans for entering the dyestuff field on a large scale. Officials of these companies have laid their plans before the Government Chemical and Dyestuff Investigating Bureau, with headquarters in the Custom House, and have held long conferences with Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the expert at the head of the bureau.

A week ago THE TIMES reported that Standard Oil interests, working in close harmony with leading men in the Du Pont powder concerns, were planning to enter the dyestuffs manufacturing field on an extensive scale. The groundwork for such a move was believed to have been laid by heavy investments by Standard Oil men in stock of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, while the same interests have been going into the stock of the Lackawanna Steel Company, which erected a benzol plant last Fall.

Standard Oil buyers have also taken much stock in the Tennessee Copper Company, which is now reported to be controlled by the Rockefeller interests, although no confirmation of this has been obtained. The Tennessee concern is a large producer of sulphuric acid, another chemical needed by dyemakers. The Tennessee Copper Company has also been making large deliveries of the acid to the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company since midsummer.

Officials connected with the Government investigating bureau have expressed the belief that, should either the Standard or the du Pont Company enter into the active manufacture of dyestuffs, the dominating position held for so many years by German manufacturers of artificial coal-tar colors would be at an end even after normal conditions were restored in Germany.

Du Ponts Have Necessary Plant.

Government officers are convinced that the du Ponts are in a particularly advantageous position to manufacture dyestuffs, since their plants are already turning out vast quantities of picric acid, toluol, phenol, and other chemicals for powder-making, all of which can be employed in the dyestuffs industry. It is known, too, that their plants for producing the various raw materials for powder and projectile requirements have reached the point where there is more or less of a surplus of these materials.

Under these circumstances, the du Ponts are reported to have determined to enter upon the active manufacture of dyestuffs, since in any event with the close of hostilities in Europe, a permanent outlet would have to be found for the products now used for explosives. At the recent National Exposition of Chemical Industries held at the Grand Central Palace, the du Pont Chemical Works, a subsidiary of the powder concern, exhibited benzol, while it was stated at the company's bootn that color production was contemplated eventually. It has been said that the powder interests contemplate the erection of a dyestuff plant at Pompton Lake, N. J.

Dr. Norton, the Government's expert chemist said recently, that millions of American capital was ready to invest in domestic chemical and dyestuffs industries, provided the Washington Administration would give assurance that Congress would enact an anti-dumping law as well as an unfair practices act to the end that foreign manufacturers may be prevented at the close of the European War from stifling the newly established industry. That assurance was given last week by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, speaking apparently for President Wilson.

The incorporation of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemcial Company with its large capital, appears to be the first response to this Governmental pledge to safeguard the industry.

Another evidence of the readiness of American capital to venture into the field heretofore practically monopolized in this country by the German color manufacturers was the incorporation yesterday at Albany of the Aniline Products Company of Manhattan with a capital of $50,000. Abraham N. Kerner, Ira N. Lind, and Isidor E. Finkelstein, all of this city, were the Directors named in the certificate, but it is believed they will act as representatives only pending formal organization.

$1,000 DYESTUFF PLANTS.

Government Investigation Learns of Installation of Many.

Small dyestuff plants were advocated yesterday by a caller on Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government chemical and color investigator with headquarters in the Custom House, as a quick solution of the existing scarcity in aniline black dyes.

Dr. Norton declined to reveal the identity of the man making the suggestion, beyond saying that he was "the Manager of newly established chemical works in Rhode Island."

Dr. Norton said that there was a prospect that at an early date the domestic production of sulphur black dye may become sufficiently large to materially aid in mitigating the hardships of the present famine. Representatives of several new firms about to embark in the manufacture of coal tar dyes were advised by Dr. Norton to keep to the manufacture of aniline oil used in the direct production of aniline black. Later on, the Government expert said, it will be time to take up the production of the brighter colors.

DINNER-PARTY CLUE IN M'MILLAN THEFT

Son Says Social Function Was in Progress Night $77,000 in Jewels Were Stolen.

ALONE, MRS. GIBSON SAYS

Agents Ready to Pay $42,000 Insurance on the Gems—Police Call It "Inside Job."

Members of the family of Mrs. James McMillan, widow of the United States Senator from Michigan, gave different accounts yesterday of the circumstances under which jewels insured for $42,000 were stolen from Mrs. McMillan at her Summer residence at Manchester-by-the-Sea more than a month ago.

Philip H. McMillan, a son of Mrs. James McMillan, said in Detroit yesterday that there was a dinner party at the residence on the evening that the jewels were stolen. Heretofore it has been stated by the members of the family and servants that Mrs. James McMillan and her granddaughter, Mrs. Preston Gibbs, were alone at dinner on the evening when the theft occurred.

"There was a dinner party at the residence on the night of Aug. 7, when the jewels were stolen," Philip H. McMillan said. "My mother thinks that it was while the dinner was going on that the theft occurred, as that was the only time when the upstairs rooms were vacant. While there is no clue to the way the jewels were stolen, we are all convinced that they were stolen by an outsider and not by one of the servants.

"The property is large and is covered with bushes and decorative trees in which the burglar could easily hide. The servants were carefully questioned by us at the time and by private detectives later, but all established their apparent innocense."

Mrs. Gibson, the granddaughter, has stated that she was alone at dinner with her grandmother on the evening when the footsteps were heard upstairs and the jewels are believed to have been stolen. Mrs. James Thayer McMillan of Detroit, Mich., who is with her husband in this city at the Hotel Biltmore, said last night that no dinner party had occurred that night.

Denies There Was Dinner Party.

"If anybody said that there was a dinner party at the residence of Mrs. James McMillan on the night of the burglary it was a mistake," she said last night. "We were in Detroit at the time, but I know that there was no dinner party, and I do not believe that such a statement was authorized by any member of the family."

Agents in this city who insured for $42,000 the jewels which were stolen said yesterday that they were willing to pay the insurance. Nevertheless, John L. Hall of Manchester, attorney for Mrs. McMillan, asserted that the aid of the local and State authorities were being sought to work with the private detectives who have been on the case.

Chief of Police Sullivan of Manchester, who investigated the robbery with Morris H. Aschner of the Aschner Detective Agency, at 225 Fifth Avenue, said in an official report that in his opinion the private detectives had evidence which might result in an arrest. Late yesterday Chief Sullivan was called to the McMillan home at Manchester.

The private detectives, who are working at the behest of Samuels, Cornwall & Stevens, the insurance agents, of 84 William Street, stick to the theory that it was an "inside job," in spite of the fact that the fourteen servants employed at Mrs. McMillan's home apparently have given satisfactory answers to questions put to them.

Mr. Aschner said yesterday that he had several clues which he considered valuable. He denied a report that the search for the jewels was to end because suspicion had been directed toward no one in the two months' investigation.

Mrs. Gibson Heard Steps.

Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. McMillan's granddaughter, whose room adjoins her grandmother's, told of hearing steps overhead while she and Mrs. McMillan were sitting downstairs after dinner. She said she spoke about it at the time, but thought that it was only some one closing a shutter. The watchman said he saw no one about the grounds.

Two insurance policies belonging to Mrs. Gibson were taken with the jewels, the total value of which was said to be $77,000. Mrs. Gibson, according to the detectives, told them of the loss of a diamond brooch worth $2,000 at a dinner given by Mrs. Longworth in Washington in September, 1914. The brooch never was recovered.

The jewels were taken from a small safe in Mrs. McMillan's bathroom, adjoining her bedroom. The safe was concealed in a cabinet, the key to which was hanging nearby. One of the detectives said that when he searched the safe he found a small spangle that had evidently dropped from a woman's dress. The combination of the safe was written on a piece of paper which was in Mrs. McMillan's room. An examination of the bathroom window showed no evidence of a forcible entry. Mrs. Gibson and the maids, who sleep on the same floor, said that they heard nothing in the night.

Mrs. Gibson filed suit for divorce in Washington last Spring.

"We will pay the $42,000 covered by our policy," Mr. Stevens of the insurance firm said yesterday. "It was at the request of the insured that we placed another detective agency at work after one had failed to learn anything of value. Mrs. McMillan wanted to get the jewels back, and that is why the detectives investigated for such a length of time."

The New York police said yesterday that they had not been asked to search for the missing gems in the pawnshops of this city.

HARVARD GETS $155,601.

Corporation Announces Recent Gifts —A Letter by Jefferson.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Gifts of $155,601 were announced by the Harvard College Corporation today. The gifts included one of $25,000 from the estate of William Endicott of Boston, and another of $23,250 from the estate of Julia M. Mosely, also of Boston, both for the work of the Harvard Cancer Commission. A check for $80,000, given by the class of 1890 in connection with its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration was the largest contribution.

J. Randolph Coolidge presented to the college a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1819, in which it was stated that Harvard students of those days confined their drinking to water.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

CONGRESSMAN'S AID IN ALLEGED FRAUD

W. S. Howard's Frank Was Used in Mailing Society's Matter, a Witness Asserts.

GOVERNMENT THE PRINTER

J. M. Green, the "Bumper," Defends Cotton Growers' Co-operative Plan at Hearing.

The way in which a speech in Congress was distributed free through the mails under the frank of Congressman William Schley Howard of the Fifth District of Georgia, in order to assist the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, was disclosed yesterday before Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building. He was conducting a hearing in the proceedings begun by the Government to remove Philip C. Wadsworth, a promoter of Texas City, to Atlanta, Ga., to answer an indictment for using the mails to defraud.

John M. Green, a Vice President of the Co-operative Society, was asked by Henry A. Wise, counsel for Wadsworth, whether he ever had known any member of Congress taking an interest in the society. Mr. Green mentioned Congressman Howard, and said:

"The simplest expression I can give of the way in which he showed that interest is to say that nearly all the society's printed matter went out on Schley Howard's frank. The society distributed one of his speeches in Congress under his Congressional frank. It was sent to the office by the bagful and was mailed out from there."

"Were they printed documents from the Government Printing Office?" Mr. Wise asked.

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness.

Mr. Wise put in evidence Congressman Howard's speech. It was delivered in the House on July 26, 1912, and read:

"Included as part of my remarks I wish to submit a speech delivered by the Hon. P. C. Wadsworth of Georgia in Washington on July 19, 1912, at a meeting of Representatives in Congress from cotton-growing States upon the subject of the economical marketing of farm products."

The Congressman explained that Mr. Wadsworth described to the meeting the methods adopted by the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, and spoke of that organization by name. As the Congressman considered this the best solution of the problem of marketing, he incorporated the address in his own speech to Congress.

"What is your own position in the society?" asked Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton.

"I was the bumper," replied Mr. Green, "the fifth wheel. I stood the jars between the customers and the society, which had among its stock sellers a poet and a preacher."

"Had the society a capital of $5,000,000?"

"No. That was only the proposal. It never had much money or many customers. But if Mr. Wadsworth is guilty, I am guilty, although I do not want a bill found against me. If the New York capitalists had backed up Mr. Wadsworth, he would now be living in a mansion. He was working entirely in the interests of the cotton growers of the South, and came out of it hungry."

The hearing in the removal proceedings will be resumed this morning at 10:15 o'clock.

Sentenced to Jail for 5-Cent Fraud.

For collecting 5 cents under false pretenses Stephen Budden, 46 years old, of 149 East 128th Street, Manhattan, was sentenced to two years and six months in Sing Sing yesterday by County Judge Lewis in Brooklyn. Budden collected money by representing himself as the pastor of All Souls' Chapel for the Relief of the Poor and Destitute Children of Richmond Hill, Queens. He was arrested after he obtained 5 cents from Paul Poncoll.

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MEN'S SHIRTS

Made under our careful supervision from the finest materials.

All silk, also imported madras in plain or pleated bosoms with soft or stiff cuffs, also bosoms and cuffs of various color combinations in Russian cords or Piques. Usually $2.50, 3.00 and 3.50. Special..... $1.95

Madras in soft bosoms with soft French cuffs, and with plain or pleated bosoms with stiff cuffs. Usually $2.00. Special... $1.25

Dress Shirts, made with French embroidered bosoms and laundered French cuffs; extremely stylish model. Usually $3.50..... $1.95

Shirts made of our own custom shirtings in all silk, silk and flannel and silk mixtures. Usually $6.50 to $10.00.. $4.65

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Open-end and four-in-hand scarfs of imported and domestic silks; a large variety of new and exclusive patterns. Usually $1.50 and $2.00. Special.. 95c

Gloves
Washable tan capeskin, with spear points regular or short fingers. Usually $1.50 a pair. Special..... $1.15

Pajamas
Genuine Soisette in plain colors, also heavy weight outing flannel in fancy stripes. Usually $1.50. Special..... $1.10
Imported madras in neat fancy stripes, also plain colors in fine self figured mercerized materials. Usually $2.00 and $2.50. Special..... $1.55

Night Shirts
Cambric with white or colored trimming. Usually $1.00. Special..... 75c

Robes
Imported Terry Cloth bath robes, also blanket robes in a variety of new patterns.
Blanket Robes, medium weight, various colors and patterns. Usually $5.00. Special..... $3.95
Terry Robes, usually $6.50 to $12. Special..... $4.95
Blanket Robes, usually $6.50 Special..... $4.95

Half Hose
Lisle thread in plain and fancy colored clocks or stripes. Usually 50c a pair. Special..... 35c
(3 pairs for $1.00)
Silk in black only, excellent wearing quality, Usually $1.00 a pair. Special..... 65c
(6 pairs for $3.75)
Silk in two toned effects with lisle soles and tops. Black and white, black and blue and black and red. Usually $2.00 a pair..... $1.10

Union Suits
White ribbed cotton. Usually $1.50. Special..... 95c
Egyptian ribbed Balbriggan in regular or stout sizes. Usually $2.00. Special..... $1.25

Shirts and Drawers
Medium weight Balbriggan; long or half sleeves. Regular or stout sizes in drawers. Special at, each..... 45c

Canes
Pimento, Malacca, Ebony, Bamboo, Partridge or Rosewood; natural and sterling silver trimmed, some with horn ferrules. Usually $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50. Special..... $1.35

Umbrellas
Silk, Taffeta or Twill, natural or silver trimmed handles; some with natural wood shanks. Usually $4.50. Special..... $2.95

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In England The Delineator has a circulation of more than 30,000 and in Germany The Delineator (printed in German and called Butterick's Moden Revue) has a circulation of more than 25,000.

To appreciate these figures it is necessary to recall that European magazine circulations are comparatively small and that, therefore, these figures are relatively large.

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COLORADO MAY DROP MINE RIOT CASES

Cessation of Prosecution Reported Likely—Rockefeller Visits Gov. Carlson.

DENIES ASKING CLEMENCY

Attorney General Questions Governor's Power—Workers Indorse the New Industrial Plan.

DENVER, Oct. 4.—There were widespread reports today that Governor George A. Carlson was on the point of ordering a dismissal of most of the 400 criminal charges growing out of the coal miners' strike of 1913-14.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., called upon the Governor today and discussed the general industrial situation with him. Both the Governor and Mr. Rockefeller denied that Mr. Rockefeller had suggested that any of the strike cases be dropped. Governor Carlson said that he had not yet decided whether to instruct the Attorney General to dismiss any or all of the cases.

Attorney General Farrar said that he had received no instructions from the Governor, and that so far as he was advised the cases would go to trial according to schedule. He was uncertain whether the Governor had authority to stop a prosecution once instituted by the State's Legal Department.

The Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at a meeting today, accepted on behalf of the company the new Rockefeller industrial plan. At the same time, at a half dozen or more camps of the company in Southern Colorado, referendum votes were taken by the miners. The result of the vote reported tonight from four mining camps indicated that the miners were overwhelmingly in favor of the new industrial plan.

Five of the eleven Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company attended the meeting at which the plan was accepted. It is understood that several other Directors will sign the minutes of the meeting, giving a majority vote of approval. The Directors present were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. F. Welborn, President of the company; S. G. Pierson, Vice President; J. A. Writer, Secretary, and Cass Harrington, General Counsel. The vote in favor of the adoption of the plan was unanimous.

The Rockefeller party plans to leave late tomorrow for Sunrise, Wyo., where the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has an iron mine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today gave out a statement regarding John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, new industrial plan. In the statement he said:

"So Mr. Rockefeller has formed a union—a union of his employes of his Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—and perhaps imagines that he has solved the problem of just relations between himself and his employes. But with all his wealth and all his brains and the brains that he could buy and suborn, he has missed his mark. Imagine an organization of miners formed by the richest man in the world, who employs its members!

"What influence can such a pseudo union have to insist upon the remedying of a grievous wrong or the attainment of a real right? And what about the representatives of the men 'sitting around the table' with Mr. Rockefeller and his angelic representatives in Colorado, should the miners' spokesman have the temerity of insistence in the rightful demands of the miners?

"The miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head, have been whipped by means of atrocious brutality and hunger into submission, back to the mines. And these miners have been formed into a union by Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent altruism. But he has organized them, and for that at any rate labor is truly grateful, for when men come together to discuss, even in the most cursory way, their rights and their interests and their welfare, there is afforded a splendid field for development and opportunity."

Newspapers Politically Classified.

The political classification of New York newspapers, as indicated by the designations for election advertising, seems to show certain changes of convictions. The newspapers chosen as representing the Democratic side are The Warheit, Staats-Zeitung, World, American, and Sun; those selected as Republican are The Press, Globe, Mail, Tribune, and Herald.

GENERAL ELECTRIC WORKERS ON STRIKE

Ten Thousand Men Quit Schenectady Plant in Fight for an Eight-Hour Day.

MORE TO GO OUT TODAY

Molders, Coremakers, and Blacksmiths Will Join Machinists—Strike May Spread.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Ten thousand employes at the local plant of the General Electric Company went out on a strike today in their fight for an eight-hour day, and the remaining 3,000, comprising the molders, coremakers, and blacksmiths, voted tonight not to report for work in the morning, realizing they would be under too great a handicap with the cranemen and other crafts out. This means a tying up of the entire plant with the exception of the office force.

There has been no disorder. The strike of such a large number comes as a surprise, as it was believed the 2,000 machinists only would quit work today. The Executive Committee of the Metal Trades Alliance, of which the machinists and other unions are a part, has been conferring with the officials of the electric company for two weeks over an eight-hour day. The company offered a nine and a half hour day with a 5 per cent. increase in wages for the present, and nine hours and another increase of 5 per cent. in wages at the expiration of a year. The labor committee gave the company to understand this was satisfactory. The machinists led today's revolt, taking the matter into their own hands and declaring that the committee exceeded its authority in accepting any compromise.

International Vice President Keppler is taking personal charge of the strike. In his speech today he took occasion to brand as false the rumors that German money or influence was being used to instigate this strike or strikes at plants manufacturing ammunition.

At the office of General Manager George E. Emmons there was a complete lack of knowledge, so far as the men going out was concerned. In talking of the situation, Mr. Emmons said:

"I believed I was dealing with an accredited committee of the Metal Trades Alliance, when I discussed with them the question of a shorter working day. I still believe this committee was representative of the different locals composing the central body, but I am as much surprised as any one by the action of the machinists. No committee from the Machinists' Union has appeared here with any request or demand, and, of course, no conference has been held.

"There was a delegate from the Machinists' Union on the committee of the central body which waited upon me and with whom I have held several conferences, and there appeared to be no objection, so far as I can learn, from this machinist representative, to the proposition which I submitted. I am at a loss to understand why the men went out, and of course shall have to wait until such time as I am properly and officially informed of what grievance the machinists have.

No violence was reported today and the police say they expect the strike to proceed in an orderly fashion. Mayor Schoolcraft gave the men permission to hold mass meetings in Crescent Park for five days. At meetings there and in union halls today and tonight union leaders urged the workers not to resort to violence. These appeals were applauded.

With only about 10 per cent. of the members dissenting, the Pattern Makers' Union voted tonight to strike tomorrow. Less than 200 of this class of workers are employed.

Around Union headquarters tonight the report was current that union employes of the American Locomotive Company and the Westinghouse Company, makers of farm implements, might join in the strike. This story was generally discounted, however, in other quarters.

3,000 SILVER WORKERS QUIT.

Meriden Plants of International Silver Company Tied Up by Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—About 3,000 silver and cut-glass workers employed in the five plants of the International Silver Company went out on a strike this morning because the firm refused to give the men an eight-hour day and an increase in pay. The factories affected are those of the Barbour Silver Company, the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Rogers Brothers, the Manning-Bowman Company, and the Meriden Britannia Company. The various plants are scattered about the city.

111,936 REGISTERED IN FIRST FIVE HOURS

Continued from Page 1.

by enrolling will a voter be entitled to vote at the Spring primaries in March next year, when delegates to the National Conventions will be elected and at the Fall primaries where candidates on the State ticket will be nominated and members of all political committees elected.

Franklin Brooks, a former Republican Assemblyman from the Seventeenth Assembly District, said last night that he had heard of far too many instances where voters who registered yesterday failed to enroll with any of the parties.

"I think the voters should have their attention called to the importance of enrolling," said Mr. Brooks. "Many of them seem not to understand what is involved. They do not seem to realize that they will be barred from voting in the primaries both next Spring and in the Fall unless they enroll.

The enrollment slips are handed to them, but in a number of cases I have heard of today the voters did not seem to understand the purpose of these slips and paid no more attention to them than if they had been advertising matter handed to them in the street. With our present direct primary plan in force, it is more important than ever that the voters should enroll.

The registration places will be open again from 5:30 to 10:30 o'clock this evening. The same hours of registration will prevail tomorrow and on Thursday and Friday. On Saturday the registration places will be open from 7 in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night. There were 1,500 women watchers at the different registration places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Richmond yesterday, on duty from 5:30 to 10:30 P. M., according to the suffrage leaders. This was a try-out and on Election Day every polling place in the city will be covered by the women.

All the different suffrage organizations have for the last year been holding school for watchers. These have been at the suffrage headquarters, at halls taken for the purpose, and a few at private houses. Different politicians have been instructors in some of the schools, and in others the leading Suffragists have been in charge.

A great many well-known women were among the watchers yesterday, but the names were not given out generally or the places where the women were at work. It was considered that it was not professional to do so. The women will be out today and again tomorrow.

WETS WIN IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Charged by Opponents with Corrupting Option Election.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—As the polls in today's county option election did not close until 9 o'clock it was very late before any indication could be had of the result. At the last report, 93 precincts out of 193 in the county give the wets 18,355 and the drys 13,618. According to these figures, it is estimated the wets will carry the county by about 5,000.

Frank E. Aid, Manager of the "wet" organization, claimed that his side had won by from eight to ten thousand, while the Rev. George B. Stafford, at the head of the "dry" forces, charged the "wets" with improper methods. He declared wagon-loads of illegal voters had been taken to the polls.

Minneapolis, with a population of more than 323,000, and having about 400 saloons, is said to be the largest city in the country to test the prohibition issue by ballot.

PERSONALTY TAX VALUES SLASHED

Continued from Page 1.

of revenue, Martin Saxe, President of the State Tax Board, advocated the abolition of the general personal property tax and the substitution of a classified personal property tax. His opinion that the present system is a failure was shared by Chairman Mills and Bronson Winthrop of Counsel to the committee. They read reports of many tax investigating commissions as to the failure of a general personal property tax.

Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence County said that in his taxing district, ten miles square, local assessors had it put right up to them to assess peronal property correctly or take their chances in prosecution for perjury.

Replying to a question as to what he considered fundamentally wrong with the tax situation in this State, Mr. Saxe said there was no centralized power of supervision, nor did the State Tax Commission have enough power to aid in bringing out an ideal system. Another reason was that incompetent Assessors were regularly elected in certain localities, more because of politics than for their experience with taxation problems.

"Frequently," said Mr. Saxe, "new men, utterly unfamiliar with assessments, are elected to assess values. A central body of taxation should ascertain the facts, and then should have the power to reassess."

He said that three Assessors in Broome County received $52, $28, and $26 a year each, and that they assessed about 24,000 acres, or $626,268 worth, of real estate and $63,000 of personal property. In Binghamton, he said, the three Assessors, one receiving $18 and two $22 each, assess real estate worth $261,045. Efforts to correct this system and to equalize assessments had been made by the State Tax Board, the witness said, and he drew a picture of the futility of six men attempting to overlook 1,000 tax districts.

"Guesswork" in the Country.

"What, in your opinion, is the mode of taxation used in the country districts?" asked Assemblyman Everett.

"Guesswork," replied Mr. Saxe.

Asked about a specific case of unfair taxation in Nassau County, where resort to the courts was necessary for relief, Mr. Saxe declared that politics was responsible, two assessors being of one political party and the third of another. The result was the voting down of the single member who attempted to equalize matters. He suggested that the assessing territory be broadened.

"Your board in New York," said the witness, "covers five counties far more accurately than the village board does in most cases."

Asked as to what extent the defects existed in the general property tax or other New York forms of taxation, Mr. Saxe replied:

"The personal property tax as a part of the general property tax is an absolute failure. Any general tax law locally administred without effective central supervisory control is inherently defective administratively."

The witness said the adoption of the proposed taxation article recommended by the Constitutional Convention would remedy the present defects. Asked as to what extent the general property tax had failed the witness said:

"Except so far as ordinary real estate is concerned it is a practical failure. As to real property of public service corporations locally assessed, it is very faulty."

Asked as what specific remdies he would recommend the witness said:

"Classified personal property taxes, license and occupation taxes, and improved corporation taxes."

Corporation Tax Suggestions.

"How would you amend Section 12 of the tax law so as to reach the personal property of corporations?" Mr. Saxe was asked.

"Do away with local taxation of corporations as such and substitute license, occupation, and habitation taxes for local revenue upon industries, businesses, and occupations at such rates as their respective natures will warrant, so that with respect to local taxation corporations will be in no different position than firms or individuals similarly situated."

Asked what suggestions he would make as to the best methods and means of raising additional revenue, Mr. Saxe said:

"It depends upon whether it is wanted for State or local purposes. I advocate first improving the present system and providing substitutes for the personal property tax. Improvement in local assessment of real estate would increase local revenues throughout the State generally."

Mr. Saxe advocated low flat rates of taxation on specified personal property. He instanced the Bank Stock Tax law of 1 per cent. as an example of what a scientific tax statute accomplished in comparison with a general personal property tax. The total valuation of bank stock in this State is greater than all the other personal property listed for taxation, he said. The bank pays the tax, there are no deductions for indebtedness, and the collection at the source is inexpensive.

Tax on Savings Bank Deposits.

Asked as to which State had the best tax system, Mr. Saxe emphasized the peculiar position of this State with its great security market and its investments and then declined to specify any one system as the best for New York. He said he favored a very low tax on the average deposits in savings banks, taking care not to scare off business.

"I believe in a direct State tax," said Mr. Saxe, "because this tax will be the index to the economy of State administration."

"Do you think real estate in this city is taxed up to the limit?" he was asked.

"Indeed, I do," was the response. "Any more will destroy the values on real estate even more than now. Let me say that if the people do not smash the present personal property tax system they will ruin real estate values in the city."

Mayor Mitchel and State Controller Travis will be witnesses before the committee this week. The State Tax Commission will hold a meeting on Nov. 1 to devise ways and means of administering the present tax law throughout the State and to suggest plans to change the law if necessary.

GLYNN JUSTIFIED, HE SAYS.

Ex-Governor Quotes Figures to Show Direct Tax Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn tonight gave out the following signed statement:

"Ever since Jan. 1 the present Republican State administration has charged me with the responsibility for the levy of the big direct tax. The figures on the books of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year just closed show this charge to have been manufactured for political purposes, and place the blame for the heavy direct tax where it belongs, on the shoulders of the present administration. These figures do not lie. They tell a tale which no political juggling can answer.

"In June, 1914, when I vetoed a Direct Tax bill, I estimated the cash receipts available for appropriations for the fiscal year at $43,000,000. They were actually $43,791,264.

"At the beginning of the fiscal year there was a cash surplus of $10,689,000, making a total of $54,380,000 available for the year. The expenditures for the year, as they appear on the State Controller's books, were $57,091,169.

"The cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year was $3,289,823 in the State treasury, and $3,200,000 in the Canal Fund and in the State Hospital Fund, and in the Highway Maintenance Fund, and in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works, making a total of $6,579,000 unexpended cash at the close of the year. From this must be paid $6,000,000 of State notes. So, instead of a deficit, there was an actual cash surplus of more than half a million dollars.

"And this in spite of the fact that the Republican Legislature of 1913 appropriated $21,637,000, and unfairly charged it against the last fiscal year of my administration, and paid out of this sum charged to my administration, was more than $2,700,000 in salaries increased and jobs created, after I left the Governor's chair and the present incumbent assumed it.

"Furthermore, investigation some day will show that at least $6,000,000 of this appropriation never was justified and cannot be properly explained.

"Despite the fact, the present Controller and State Treasurer moved heaven and earth in an attempt to create a deficit to bolster up Governor Whitman's absurd claims, and despite the fact that State's books were kept open until the evening of Oct. 1, and no end of bills paid on that day which should properly be charged up against the present year, and which reduced a bank balance of Oct. 1 of $13,389,542.81—as certified by the State Treasurer in the public statement required by law—to a Treasurer's book balance of $3,289,825—despite all this juggling, no deficit could be created.

"These figures show even a blind man that Governor Whitman and the present State Administration must assume full responsibility for the present heavy direct tax. They can't unload it on me or any one else. They themselves stand convicted by the figures of their own Controller and Treasurer.

"What can any sane man think of public financing which in twenty-four hours reduces for political purposes a sworn bank balance of $13,000,000 one day to a treasurer's book balance of $3,000,000 the next day, and charges up the expended $10,000,000 against the expenses of the day before.

"Colonel Sellers never was in it with this, and beside it the South Sea bubble is a pigmy."

Tax Protestants Organize.

The Personal Tax Association of New York was organized yesterday for the purpose of keeping down personal assessments. George Henry Payne of Oakman & Payne, 345 Fifth Avenue, one of the officers, said that the certificate of incorporation would be filed within a day or two, and all persons and corporations who thought their personal assessment too high were invited to become members. Other officers are Charles Presbrey of 456 Fourth Avenue, Alexander Choffel of 214 East Twenty-third Street, Michael J. Drummond of 51 Chambers Street, and J. H. Friedlander of 244 Fifth Avenue.

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Superbly made, brilliantly styled and splendidly finished new Fall Suits and Topcoats for the man or young man with a decided preference for distinction and real individuality in clothes.

Foremost among the Topcoats—soft, silky knitted fabrics, in the most beautiful Autumn colorings—some of them Priestly Cravenetted. Also gray and tan covert cloth Coats and smart mixtures.

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The collection is remarkable as showing the wonderful development in the artistic appearance of Gas Lamps.

In the collection you will find the most recent designs of several New York gas lamp manufacturers and it includes:

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Pottery bases and silk shades.
Decorated wooden bases with shades of hand painted paper or parchment. Metal bases in various finishes with shades of silk and other fabric. Hand wrought metal bases and glass shades; rich in color and restrained in decorative treatment.

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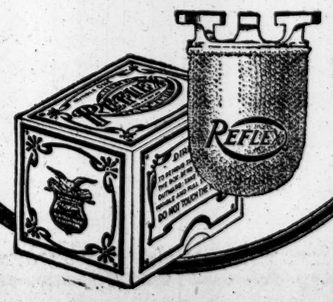

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(144)

With Grantland Rice's article about "Another World's Series" and Frank E. Evans's prize story "The Big Fellow", baseball certainly has its place in the sun in this week's

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINNING CABINET

McAdoo, Redfield, and W. B. Wilson Line Up with President, Garrison, and Tumulty.

LANSING STILL ON FENCE

Secretary of Treasury, in Formal Statement, Announces He Will Vote for New York Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It looks now as if all of the President's official family will soon have declared in favor of woman suffrage. The President is understood to have decided to vote for the suffrage amendment in New Jersey, Secretary Garrison has formally announced his intention to do likewise, and so has Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. Today Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, in a formal statement, announced that he would vote for the woman suffrage amendment in New York. Secretary of Commerce Redfield informally made a similar announcement, and Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is from Pennsylvania, declared himself in favor of votes for women. Secretary of State Lansing said he had not yet made up his mind.

Mr. McAdoo's statement follows:

I shall vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the New York State Constitution. Women are an economic factor of constantly increasing importance in organized society. In business and industrial life they have been forced to play a larger and more conspicuous part than ever before in the world's history. They have met these new demands and responsibilities without impairment of their higher and paramount duties to society. I am sure that all the theoretical objections against their exercise of the right of suffrage will prove as groundless as were the earlier objections of the same sort to their larger participation in the business and industrial life of the nation.

The right to vote may and I hope will strengthen the power of women to assist in bringing about many social and moral reforms in which they are equally if not more vitally interested than men. Suffrage may give them the opportunity of contributing notably to the progress of civilization and the advancement of the general welfare. Certainly, as the weaker sex, women are entitled to at least an equal opportunity with the stronger sex and especially in all that intimately concerns the welfare of both.

The American women have made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage and are entitled to win. They have appealed to the reason and intelligence of the country and have not adopted militant methods. They have also taken the right course in resorting to each State for action upon a question which is peculiarly within the province of the States themselves.

Long before he entered public life Mr. McAdoo was an open advocate of equal pay for men and women doing the same work. When he was President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company in New York and the Hudson Tunnels were opened the question of ticket sellers came up. One of Mr. McAdoo's assistants suggested that women be employed as ticket sellers because they could sell tickets faster and make change quicker than men, and, further, because they were cheaper. Mr. McAdoo was told that women ticket sellers could be gotten for about half the pay usually given to men.

"All right," replied Mr. McAdoo, "if women ticket sellers are better than men, let us have them, by all means, but I do not propose to cut their pay. I don't believe in paying them less simply because they are women."

Several years ago, when the question of equal pay for men and women teachers in the New York schools was being agitated, Mr. McAdoo was appealed to by Miss Grace Strachan, leader of the women teachers, to lend his aid and influence to their cause. This he did, sending a letter to Miss Strachan which was read at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall and in which he said:

"The fact that a given service is performed by a person who wears trousers does not make that service less valuable if performed by a person who doesn't wear trousers. We can't afford to measure justice in dollars."

Secretary Wilson, when asked his views on woman suffrage today, said:

"I am for woman suffrage because I believe that every mature person of sound mind who is required to obey the laws of the country should have a voice in determining what the law should be."

1,000-POUND SHELLS FIRED AT SANDY HOOK

In Test of Explosive Big 12-Inch Gun Hurls Monster Missile Ten Miles Out to Sea.

The New Jersey coast from the Highlands to Asbury Park trembled yesterday as a result of an extensive series of big gun tests that started at the Proving Grounds on Sandy Hook yesterday morning. One of the giant 12-inch guns which guard the Ambrose Channel approach to New York City is being used, and it will be fired forty-three times before the scheduled tests are concluded. The test does not involve marksmanship, but the power and quality of the explosive charges, and 1,000-pound projectiles are being fired straight out to sea. It will probably be the end of the week before the experiments are concluded. Meantime people in the coast zone affected by the fire should keep windows slightly raised, and bric-a-brac and other delicate things protected during the period of experimentation.

The tests are under the supervision of a board of ordnance experts, and the results of the tests may have a far-reaching influence on the work of the coast artillery arm of the army. These results, however, will not be made public and will remain one of the secrets of the army. The gun being used is one of the latest of the 12-inch type, and is a beautiful piece of mechanism.

The first shot yesterday was fired a few minutes before noon. The officers in charge had to wait more than an hour before the zone of fire at sea was clear of craft. Every few minutes it seemed a ship of some sort would steam or sail directly in the line of fire, necessitating a delay until the vessel was out of the danger zone. When the danger area was cleared an artilleryman raised the red flag as preliminary notice of what was about to take place. The giant shell was placed in the gun and then the great powder charge. The gun was elevated until it pointed straight ahead over the parapets. There was a whistle and a moment later a deafening roar, followed by a great cloud of gassy, yellowish smoke, which rose high in the air and drifted off to the south.

The song of the projectile as it whizzed through space could be heard for a few seconds, the noise having a whirring, uncanny sort of note that made the civilian realize in a way the horror of what's happening in Europe, where the "Big Berthas" and other giant guns are nearly always in action somewhere. The range yesterday was set for about ten miles.

POLICE GET A SHAKEUP.

Inspector Wakefield Demoted—Dwyer Takes Downtown District.

There were rumors of a big police shakeup yesterday afternoon when it was announced by Commissioner Woods that Inspector George R. Wakefield, in command of the Second Inspection District, south of Fourteenth Street and west of the Bowery, had been reduced to a Captaincy and sent to the Bathgate Avenue Station in the Bronx. Inspector John F. Dwyer of the Fourth District, the middle and upper west side, is to succeed Wakefield in the Second.

Other transfers announced were the shifting of officers to fill vacancies. Dwyer's place in the Fourth will be taken by Inspector John Daly from Brooklyn.

Charges against Inspector Wakefield for alleged remissness in dealing with gambling houses in his district were dismissed last Saturday by the Commissioner. They followed a raid on an alleged gambling resort in Sixth Avenue last July by detectives from Police Headquarters. Wakefield was made an Inspector in March, 1913, when he had been on the force for seventeen years. Under Commissioner Bingham he went to Belgium and brought back a kennel of police dogs.

Inspector Daly's place in Brooklyn will be filled by Captain Frank A. Tierney, who has been in the Tenth District, Brooklyn, with the rank of Acting Inspector. He is now made full Inspector. The Tenth will now be commanded by Captain William F. Boettler, who, as Acting Inspector, has been in charge of Queens. Captain Joseph A. Conboy of West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, will become Captain in charge of Queens. Captain Charles G. Mead of Bathgate Avenue will succeed him in West Thirty-seventh Street.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from Acélie Whelen of 25 East Thirtieth Street a check for $85 for the Belgian Flour Fund, collected by a chain letter sent to Post Office Box 451, Madison Square.

MINISTER ATTACKS ORGANIZED CHARITY

Presbytery Indorses His Statement That C. O. S. and A. I. C. P. Have Failed Miserably.

FOUNDS A RELIEF FUND

Churches, by Public Appeals, will Raise Money to Aid Those Needing Employment.

Referring to them somewhat contemptuously as "alphabet societies," the Rev. Norman M. Thomas of the Presbyterian Foreign Parish in this city had this to say of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at a full meeting of the New York Presbytery yesterday:

"The C. O. S. and the A. I. C. P. and the other alphabet societies have failed miserably in many of their efforts and are wholly inadequate to meet needs. The church, with its machinery in all parts of the city, its local parishes in touch with the people, is the most efficient agency to touch foreign and all other labor needs in times when such stress occurs as occurred last Winter. The Church, as a whole, must handle this problem of relieving the unemployed."

Mr. Thomas spoke as Chairman of a committee, at the suggestion of which the Presbytery voted yesterday to create a central fund for the relief of the unemployed and the poor and for the benefit of deserving laboring men when there may be general unemployment. No limit was set to this fund, the Presbytery deciding to raise whatever sum might be possible by public appeals and contributions in the churches.

Mr. Thomas's remarks relating to the "alphabet societies" seemed to receive general approval, the spokesman of the meeting admitting later that "they didn't seem to have a friend in the Presbytery."

It was decided to create a Deacons' Association to direct the expenditure of the fund in setting up employment agencies, establishing workshops, and supplying money for relief to poorer churches which may be unable to meet the demands made on them.

Inquiries were made concerning the Gary school plan, and the part that Presbyterian churches might take in it in providing school rooms and taking children. The recommendation was made that all Presbyterian churches in New York provide themselves with directors or religious education, to be either laymen or laywomen, and to do educational work not merely in the Sunday school but in the whole congregation, on all Christian lines.

An unusual list of men was taken under care of the Presbytery, eventually to become Presbyterian ministers. One was a former Roman Catholic and two others former Greek Catholics. The first named was John A. Ongaro, who studied eight years in Italy to become a Roman Catholic priest. While here he has been in Christ's Mission in Fifty-seventh Street and in the Presbyterian foreign work on the upper east side. The other two are Russians, Messrs. Dimitriy S. Divich of the University Place Church and Nicholas Motin of the Labor Temple. All three men were received as Presbyterians.

It was reported that the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, President of Union Seminary, is ill and has received a year's leave of absence.

INQUIRY INTO GIRL'S DEATH.

Hospital Doctor Says Tetanus Followed Vaccination.

To determine the cause of death in the case of five-year-old Dorothy Klem, who died yesterday afternoon in the Flushing Hospital, the Board of Health had ordered Coroner Ebert to have an autopsy performed. The physician at the hospital gave the cause of death as tetanus following vaccination, while the physician who had been attending the child since she was vaccinated on Sept. 9, said the vaccination had cleared up, and there was no infection evident.

Dr. Hart, the Coroner's physician, and Dr. Krumweide of the Board of Health will perform the autopsy today. Dorothy Klem, the daughter of Frank Klem, was vaccinated on Sept. 9 by Dr. Stone of Flushing. He says he saw the child for the last time on Sept. 28, and that the vaccination had entirely cleared up. A few days ago the arm became infected, and it grew so bad that the child was removed to the Flushing Hospital yesterday and died there a few hours later.

The Board of Health refused to accept the death certificate from the hospital physician and ordered Coroner Ebert to have an autopsy performed to learn the cause of death.

CUTS MISS KELLY'S INCOME.

Mother Allows Wealthy Daughter Only $25 a Week Now.

The complaint in the slander suit begun by Albert J. Davis against Mrs. Helen Kelly has not yet been filed, but yesterday a copy of the summons served on Mrs. Kelly was filed with County Clerk Schneider. Just how much Davis intends to ask in the way of damages will not be disclosed until the complaint is completed and sworn to. It may be as much as $50,000. Mrs. Kelly talked yesterday about her daughter Eugenia and the latter's alleged intention of marrying Davis as soon as his wife procures her final decree of divorce, which will be about Nov. 1.

Mrs. Kelly appeared to be greatly disturbed at the influence she said Davis had over her daughter and the latter's return to the pleasures of Broadway. She said that Eugenia had apparently regained her happy bouyancy last Summer when she was at Mackinaw Island, Mich., and displayed a desire to give up her old companions. Then Mrs. Kelly noticed that Eugenia was beginning to grow restless and finally she suddenly disappeared and the next Mrs. Kelly heard of her she was back in this city. Mrs. Kelly said she read in the newspapers that her daughter and Davis were together at Murray's restaurant.

"My daughter," said Mrs. Kelly, "broke the promise she made to Magistrate House last Summer. After the unpleasant notoriety following the court proceedings, Eugenia and I became reconciled, and we went to Sands Point, where we lived with my daughter, Mrs. Ralph Thomas."

Mrs. Kelly said that Eugenia showed some signs of restlessness, and, believing that a trip to Mackinaw Island would do her good, they journeyed there.

"But Davis," said Mrs. Kelly, "followed us. With him was a man named Bobbie Fennell. In a short time Davis resumed his sway over Eugenia's mind, and all my efforts to overcome it were useless."

Asked if she had reduced Eugenia's allowance, Mrs. Kelly replied that the allowance had been cut from $75 a week to $25.

"I thought that was ample for her needs," said Mrs. Kelly, "and, as I still believe so, steps will be taken to make that allowance stand until she becomes of age."

WIFE FEARS FOR LIFE.

One-Legged Husband Escaped from Asylum and Hid a Razor.

Mrs. Marie Kaplan, a frail little woman, asked Magistrate Leach in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday to commit her husband, William K. Kaplan, to some institution because she feared, if he were at liberty, he would kill her and their children, Angelo, 10 years old, and Annette, 6.

Kaplan was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Central Islip, L. I., several weeks ago. Last Sunday he escaped, walked seven miles to Deer Park, although he has only one leg and is forced to use a crutch, and took a train for his home in Jamaica, at 316 Fulton Street. Mrs. Kaplan found a razor hidden under the pillow of his bed.

Magistrate Leach held Kaplan in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of assault.

A Rich Candle Chain Drop.

Deal With Dale Factory

Exclusive Lighting Fixtures at a Big Saving.

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In buying direct from our factory you get the additional advantage of a saving of 20 to 35 per cent. If you care to make this saving

Write for our booklet.
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Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 13th St., New York City

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR LATER MODELS

shown in the Dressmaking Salons and just received from the foremost Parisian Exponents of Fashions.

GOWNS
TAILORED SUITS
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They are prepared to accept orders for reproductions or adaptations of these models, employing correct materials and trimmings, such as are used by the leading French couturiers,

At Very Moderate Cost

MODEL GOWNS THIRD FLOOR

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns Riding Habits and Sports Suits

in the correct Autumn fashions at moderate prices.

Superior materials and workmanship.

Women's ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

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FIVE extra good things about this coat. It's light in weight. Very smart style. Will not rumple or muss. Shower-proof. And last, but not least, the price—**$14.75.**

Made of a new knit fabric, skeleton lined with silk. Plain or velvet collar. Blues, grays, browns, green mixtures and dark oxfords. The style is right—our word for it. Here's value for you.

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Coats	9.85 to 149.75
Waists	.85 to 16.75
Negligees	1.95 to 39.75

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Guaranteed $25 Suits, Overcoats and Evening Clothes, $15.

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Save money on oil and have better salads oftener.
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R. G. SULLIVAN
Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

500 Leading New Books

Five hundred representative Fall books, arranged under convenient classifications, will be summarized in The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday. Readers, librarians, teachers, authors, publishers and booksellers will keep this Fall number for frequent reference. It will be a complete survey of the Autumn publishing season.

Order Next Sunday's Times today from your newsdealer.

HOW WORLD'S SERIES CATCHERS COMPARE—YANKEES BEAT CHAMPIONS TWICE

BOSTON'S CATCHERS IN SUPERIOR FORM

Killifer of Phillies May Not Be Able to Catch in the World's Series.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Val. in Season.	Value in Series.
Boston	.651	708	782	707
Philadelphia	.633	684	753	707

We have reached the position next to the most important. You must remember that these are individual values, and, that when we come to reduce these figures to the final value, the worth of each man in defense is his individual worth plus or minus the importance of his position. The importance of the catcher is much more in defense than that of any of the regulars we have studied, almost three times the worth of a left fielder, for instance.

These figures would be more satisfactory to Philadelphia fans if Bill Killifer was in his best condition. The damaging of that athlete's throwing arm was a blow to Moran's hopes and his long lay-off shaves Killifer's average considerably and brings up Burns's importance even if Killifer gets into condition to catch near his standard. To reach the value of a catching staff for a world's series, it is necessary to pursue a different method from that used in computing the value of the other players in such a series. We cannot reach the value by figuring how much Cady is worth as batter, base runner, as backstop, thrower, foul grabber, watcher of bases, worker with pitchers, blocker of runners; we cannot pursue the same course with Carrigan and Thomas and divide by three. What we must do is to figure all points of offensive and defensive strength of each man, then figure how many games each will catch. Jimmy Archer on the bench would not be worth as much as Tom Needham would be catching two innings.

To reach a conclusion is not hard with Philadelphia, I have figured four parts Killifer and two parts Burns in the Philly catching dope. In Boston I figured four parts Cady, two Thomas, and one Carrigan, on the theory that the Red Sox manager will be in there steadying pitchers, or will pinch hit in some game and then don the wind pad. Cady will, of course, do all the work with Wood, and Carrigan is not likely to start himself except with Ruth, as catching naturally detracts from his value in handling the team and directing its play. He will catch Ruth's game and perhaps be in parts of other games. Thomas is hard to figure, but he will work with one or two of the left handers unless they show symptoms of wildness. Carrigan will not let him go far if the pitchers begin to look unsteady.

Killifer undoubtedly would do all Philadelphia's catching but for the fact that he has been out of commission, and Moran might fear that he would be overworked or knocked out entirely, and he may use Burns early. Killifer's arm has been in worse condition than many suspected and even now it is far from being strong.

Carrigan, Too, May Catch.

Let us study them individually. Carrigan is the dean, of course. He is not what he was. He has slowed up, he doesn't hit the way he did, and he was slow to start with and is not now a heavy slugger. He is a dangerous man at bat, in spite of his low percentage, and always was one of those fellows who cracked the ball at the opportune moment. He has a lot of confidence in Bill and is likely to send himself to bat in a pinch. He is still the same old Bill in working with pitchers, and not a little of the great success of his pitching staff has been due to his patience. We will study Carrigan at closer range in the study of management, and can regard him now as a catcher only. He is a grand backstop, steady as a rock, cool, and a fair thrower even now. He knows batters and works with his pitchers well, or, rather, makes them work with him. His calm steadiness helps nervous, skittish pitchers not a little.

Cady, who is the real catcher of Boston, is a huge fellow, much after the Carrigan type, save that he is a much harder hitter. He is the best swatter of the catchers under scrutiny, and is liable to hit one a block. He slams most of his hits in one direction, which handicaps him, but even then, when you get a big, slow-moving fellow who takes about as long to reach first as it takes Cobb to take two bases, and who still hits .280, and hits the good pitchers, you have something. With his weight and strength, Cady is the ideal man to catch speed pitching. His chief reputation as a catcher has been due to the fact that he has caught Smoky Joe Wood, and that is one of the hardest tasks in the business, especially when Wood is a bit wild. Cady handles Wood to perfection, and he and Wood have become baseball affinities, and since Wood will certainly work in two games, Cady becames important as a factor in this series.

Thomas has been doing more catching this season than either Cady or Carrigan, and his handling of the left-handers has been excellent. He has enabled Carrigan to stay closer to the bench and devote more time to running the team. He is not a great catcher, although he is faster than either Cady or Carrigan and throws well, even if erratically. It is well for Boston that the Phillies are not a base-running ball club. A team of speed boys might upset that catching staff, which has not had much practice in throwing this season, chiefly because their pitchers did not allow opposing runners to reach first. It is a rule of baseball that a player must reach first before he steals second, and that kept Detroit from beating the Red Sox out of the pennant, because two of the Red Sox pitchers did not hold runners close to the bases.

Boston Superior on Offensive.

In offensive strength we find the Boston catchers leading the Phillies by a comfortable margin, and they are also ahead a bit in defensive operations and on the season's worth. For worth in the coming series Philadelphia makes a better showing. This is because of Killifer, always provided he is in playing condition. Bill Killifer is a magnificent catcher. If he were at the top of his form just now, it would be a question as to whether or not he would not reverse the figures. Of course, Killifer lost caste when he jumped to the Federal League and then jumped back. It hurt him. He has not received the admiration since then that was lavished upon him before.

Killifer is one of those hustling, agile, cat-like moving catchers that have become so popular in modern baseball. He is quick, a flash thrower, making quick and unexpected pegs ground the bases, and he backstops well. He handles Alexander's speed and Rixey's uncertain shoots with equal facility, and he catches all styles of pitching, which, oddly enough, the Boston catchers prefer not to do. Killifer has more speed than any of the catchers of either team and is likely to take a chance on the bases. He hits normally about .250, and well at any kind of pitching. If he has managed to get into condition for the series, he will improve Philadelphia's chances a great deal with his fighting spirit and hustling, aggressive style. Burns, Killifer's understudy, is a mediocre catcher and a hustling fellow with a lot of baseball brains. He has done good service during the absence of Killifer. He is a willing and a good backstop, a fair thrower and a weak hitter who is dead on the bases. Moran will not use him if he can avoid it. Neither will Moran figure as a catcher, although Pat might do worse than to step in himself and steady up Rixey if that erratic genius commenced to wabble.

To-morrow we tackle the pitchers—and that is the crux of the whole situation, as Tommy Rice used to say until some one asked him what crux he meant.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 5; New York, 4.
(Twelve innings.)
Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Boston, 1.
New York, 3; Boston, 2.
Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	88	62	.587	4
Boston	81	68	.544	5
Brooklyn	80	70	.533	4
Chicago	73	80	.477	1
Pittsburgh	73	81	.474	0
St. Louis	72	81	.471	1
Cincinnati	71	83	.461	0
New York	68	81	.456	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	49	.669	6
Detroit	100	54	.649	0
Chicago	93	61	.604	0
Washington	85	66	.563	3
New York	68	81	.456	5
St. Louis	63	91	.409	0
Cleveland	57	95	.375	2
Philadelphia	41	109	.273	4

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia. (Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

PRESIDENT TO SEE GAME.

Wilson Accepts Invitation to View World's Series Contest Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—President Wilson will see the Phillies and the Red Sox battle for the world's baseball title next Saturday when the second game of the big series is scheduled to be played at National League Park. He will throw out the first ball used in the contest. The President and a small party, consisting of Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, will view the game from a box on the right field side of the grandstand, near the home players' bench.

Mr. Wilson was invited to the games in this city about two weeks ago by President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia club, and an acceptance was received last week. Mr. Baker made no announcement of this fact, however, until today, preferring the information to come from Washington first.

It was made known at the office of the ball club today that there are about ten applications for every reserved seat in the Philadelphia grounds. The management has not opened any of the mail received since Saturday noon, as it would be useless to handle any more applications.

There was much disappointment when it was announced there would be no public sale of seats. In previous world's series games in this city mail applications were not considered, the reserved seats being placed on public sale. Thousands of fans assumed the same plan would be followed this year.

Despite the announcement that there will be no public sale of reserved seats the fans who neglected to make application by mail, took a measure of encouragement from the fact that they will stand a chance of seeing the games from the bleachers. Some 8,000 tickets for the bleachers will be disposed of at the park at public sale on the day of each game. The ticket office will remain open from 11 A. M. until every ticket is sold. There will be no standing room sold, the management announced, either in the bleachers or on the stands.

The construction of the additional section of bleacher seats back of centre field was completed just prior to the starting of the game with Brooklyn today, but work on the extra boxes to the right of the home players' bench had to be stopped when the contest started. By these additions, it is estimated, the capacity of the park will be increased to about 21,000. The new bleacher section is in almost a direct line from the home plate, and two years ago when seats were erected in the same place the New York Giants protested on the ground that the spectators by waving hats and newspapers interfered with the batters. The Phillies' management declined to clear the section and New York refused to play, forfeiting the game.

Federal and local authorities are investigating reports that agents said to represent a New York concern are selling tickets for a big pool on the world's series, and promising thousands of dollars to holders of winning coupons. A number of men were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here last month on charges of operating baseball pools in various parts of the country, and it was stated that vigorous efforts will be made to break up the present scheme.

Pittsburgh Dines Fred Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 4.—Four hundred of the leading fans of Pittsburgh, all friends of Fred Clarke, the retiring manager of the Pirates baseball team, assembled at the Hotel Schenley tonight to honor him at a farewell banquet. Each guest found inside his menu card a large photograph of the man who has brought four National League pennants and one world's championship to the Smoky City, and behind Clarke's chair was a life-sized photograph of him, 7 feet high, which hereafter will hang in the clubroom of the Stove League, under whose auspices the banquet was held.

Addison Gumbert, the old-time pitcher, introduced as the toastmaster Colonel H. P. Bope, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company, who called on Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong to speak for the city, after which Rabbi Levy, Vice President of the American Peace Association, spoke of the moral tone given by the baseball player, and added his praise of Clarke.

President Dreyfuss spoke in a reminiscent way of the twenty years' association with his manager, George S. Applegarth, a local newspaper man, read an original poem entitled "The Skipper Retires."

Harold Irons then presented to Clarke, on behalf of the fans of Pittsburgh, a silver service, and Clarke responded with a short speech.

Red Sox at the Century.

Manager Carrigan of the champion Boston Red Sox notified Mr. Wayburn last evening that practically all the members of his team would attend the Century Theatre tonight and would participate in the mimic baseball game on the stage during the second act. Manager Donovan of the Yankees also stated that he would have a full quota of his ball players on the stage, while the baseball writers have been invited to sit in the press box of the mimic Polo Grounds during the big scene. Harry Sparrow and William Fleischman of the Yankees' business staff and all the Boston baseball writers will also appear. Tris Speaker, the centre fielder of the Red Sox, who used to punch cows with Will Rogers in Texas, will appear with Mr. Rogers in a lariat-throwing act during the evening.

Chicago Federals Issue Challenge.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Charles H. Weeghman, President of the Federal League Baseball Club of Chicago, which won the pennant in that league yesterday, today telegraphed to the National Baseball Commission, challenging the winner of the series between the Boston Americans and the Philadelphia Nationals for the championship of the world.

The City Council tonight passed a resolution directing Mayor Thompson to ask the proper baseball officials to give the Chicago Federals a chance to play for the world's championship.

Earlier in the day Mayor Thompson, in an interview, said he believed the local Federal League aggregation should be permitted to engage in the series for the honors of the world.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

CARRIGAN TO MATCH WITS WITH MORAN

World's Series Will See Battle of Strategy Between Boston and Philadelphia Leaders.

When the Philadelphia Nationals and the Boston Americans meet in the world's series this week new leaders will be seen at the managerial helms, and the success or failure of the contending clubs will depend, to a great extent, upon the skill with which these men pilot their baseball machines. In Pat Moran and Bill Carrigan, the Phillies and Red Sox respectively have diamond directors who are equipped to take their place in world's series history alongside Connie Mack, George Stallings, John McGraw, and Jake Stahl.

Both Moran and Carrigan have earned their positions at the head of the two pennant-winning clubs by hard and conscientious application in their chosen line of life work. Each has risen from the ranks after serving a hard apprenticeship, and there are no secrets of the national game with which they are not familiar. When the teams take the field, it will be as much a battle of managerial wits between Moran and Carrigan as it will be a contest of skill and endurance between the individual players and the teams considered as units.

In one respect the Red Sox leader will have an advantage over his Philadelphia rival, for in some of the game, at least, Carrigan will be seen in catching uniform. Moran is just as familiar with the duties devolving upon the backstop, for he made his reputation as a catcher as Carrigan has done, but during the past season has handled his team from the bench, whereas Carrigan has been in the thick of the pennant struggle much of the time.

Patrick J. Moran, who has won a niche in baseball's Hall of Fame by reason of his whipping what was considered a mediocre ball club into a championship team, is a product of a New England mill. Like Connie Mack, who left a Massachusetts shoe factory to win fame, Pat Moran gave up a job in a textile mill in Fitchburg, Mass., to make a name in his favorite pastime. Moran was born in Fitchburg a little more than forty years ago, and at an early age found his way to a job in a mill. There is a story told that young Pat first became an adept in handling a ball by playing with yarn balls. In any event, he easily took to baseball, and as he grew up he played on amateur teams in Fitchburg. He caught most of the time and sometimes played in the infield. He first came into general notice as a catcher for the Fitchburg Athletic Club.

Moran was so good that he was offered a place on the Central Parks team of Orange, Mass., where he played in 1895 and 1896, and then, as all good ball players do, he found his way to larger fields. In 1897 he was with the Lyons team of the New York State League, catching seventy-six games. The next year he caught ninety-three for the same club. In 1899 Moran was purchased by the Montreal Club of the old Eastern League, and 1900 found him behind the bat on the Boston National League grounds. He spent five years with that team, and then joined the Chicago Nationals, and was with the club when it was a championship ball club.

Fate sent Moran to the Philadelphia Nationals in 1910 as a second string catcher. Charles S. Dooin was then the star, and Pat did not get many chances to show his worth behind the bat, and in the last few years of his career with the Phillies, he was used to help develop pitchers. In this he had a wonderful success. Many give Moran credit for making Grover C. Alexander the pitcher he is today. He helped also to develop pitchers Mayer and Eppa Rixey.

Moran's selection to manage the Phillies came as a surprise to the baseball world, as it was not thought he had ambition in that line. The first intimation that he might succeed Dooin came during the world's series last year, and shortly afterward the announcement was made.

From a disorganized ball club, due to numerous changes, Moran welded together a smooth, harmonius team of players. In the Spring no one picked the Quakers to win. They opened the season by winning eight games straight. Despite numerous predictions that the team would crack, Moran kept them in front. Pennant talk among the players was barred by Moran. Each day the team went out to win the game of that day. Moran sought to produce harmony among the men. The players respected him, and the result was that things moved along just as the new baseball general had planned them.

Manager William F. Carrigan will be the first playing manager to figure in a world series in several years. He has specialized in catching his left-handed twirlers, and will be behind the bat in games pitched by Leonard and Ruth. Never a great catcher mechanically, Carrigan for many years has been credited with being a better aid to the pitcher in determining the weaknesses of batsmen, and taking advantage of this knowledge, than any backstop in the league.

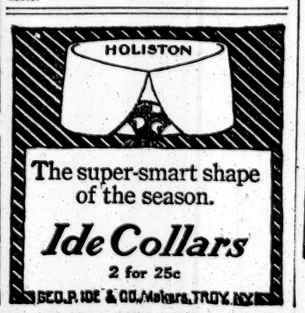
Like several other members of the Red Sox, he is a college man. He came to Boston from Holy Cross in 1907. The following season he was sent to Toronto of the Eastern League for experience, returning to Boston a reliable catcher and a good batter at the close of the Eastern season. He has been with Boston since.

As a player, Carrigan has occupied a peculiar position under several local managements. His practical knowledge of the game was rated so highly that manager after manager called upon him for assistance. This was particularly true in the 1912 world's series when Manager Jake Stahl impressed Carrigan and Heinie Wagner to serve with him as joint members of an unofficial board of strategy.

A somewhat similar board has grown up in the American League pennant winners of this year. Carrigan and Wagner again are members, and the manager has called into the councils his field Captain, Barry, with the latter's learning from the school of Mack, and his observations on many fields, at his command. The combination has proved a happy one. Carrigan and Wagner are bound personally by the ties of nearly a decade of companionship as members of the same team, roommates, in fact, and Carrigan and Barry bound by earlier associations as members of the same college team, Barry having played with Holy Cross during Carrigan's last year there. It is believed that their deliberations will play a large part in the playing plans of the series this year.

Millrose A. A. Training at Night.

Foot racing on the streets will be abolished by the Millrose A. A., and in the first announcement of their annual Winter games, which are still some time off, they state that the ten-mile road race, which heretofore has been a big feature of the meeting, will be substituted by a three-mile board floor handicap, 175 yards limit. In order that the Millrose athletes may have all the time necessary to get themselves in shape for this and other indoor meets, the club has installed an electric light system on the Broadway track, and night training will now be permissible.



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PHILS GET LINE ON SOX.

Alexander, Moran, and Killifer Make Notes on Bostons' Playing.

There was a delightful little afternoon reception at the Polo Grounds yesterday, Grover Cleveland Alexander, Pat Moran, and Catcher Killifer of the champion Phillies receiving numerous friends in the grand stand. In the meantime the Yanks were beating the champion Red Sox in a double header, but nobody paid much attention to it.

The Red Sox players looked at the attention Alexander was getting from numerous admirers, and remarked: "Say, that fellow isn't going to be the whole world's series show; we are going to be in it, too."

Manager Moran, Pitcher Extraordinary Alexander, and partly disabled Killifer were present to look over the Red Sox. After seeing them twice defeated by the Yankees, they were unanimous in their opinion that Manager Carrigan had a great ball club, and they would have to extend themselves to the limit to keep up with them. Alex, the Great, said he could pitch every game if necessary.

President John K. Tener of the National League joined in the reception, and there was a general session of handshaking all around. The poor Yanks and their commendable efforts over the Red Sox were entirely ignored.

Moran, Alexander, and Killifer all kept notes while Dutch Leonard was pitching in the first game. They took notes that he threw left-handed, kept his foot on the rubber, and chewed gum. The Phils scouts also kept eagle eyes on Tris Speaker. Tris must have been tipped off that he was being watched, for he didn't show off a bit.

In fact, the spectators came to the conclusion that some busybody must have told the whole Boston team that Philadelphia spies were present and they were afraid to display their hands before the Yankees.

Easily the prettiest part of the afternoon reception was when Manager Pat Moran of the Phils offered his mitt to Manager Bill Carrigan of Boston. They talked about the weather, the wheat crop, the big war loan, the domestic policies of the Patagonians, but not a word about baseball.

If you were to judge the two teams by yesterday's performance the American League pennant would now belong to Bill Donovan's team. Markle pitched the first game, allowing the Red Sox only six hits. The Yanks got all their runs off Dutch Leonard, who is supposed to be the star of the Sox twirling artists. To tell the truth, the Bostons didn't appear very much worried about losing the double-header.

George Foster pitched the second game for Boston and he was beaten all the way by Ray Caldwell, who held the hard-hitting Beaneaters to four hits. Roger Peckinpaugh had a big day, with three hits in the first game and a home run in the second.

The Red Sox play one game this afternoon and a double-header tomorrow and then the season will be over. Hip, hip!! The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	4	1	1	5	0
P'ch, ss	3	0	2	2	3
M'sel, 3b	4	0	0	5	1
Mullen, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
B'm'n, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Hend'x, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Alex'r, c	3	2	2	4	2
M'kle, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	9	27	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Scott, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Sp'ker, cf	2	0	1	0	1
H'lit'l, 1b	4	0	1	3	1
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	1	0
G'd'r, 3b	4	0	0	3	3
Gard'r, 2b	4	1	1	8	2
C'gan, c	2	0	0	4	1
Haley, c	0	0	0	1	0
H'iksen	0	0	0	0	0
Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
Leon'd, p	3	0	1	0	4
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	24	15

*Batted for Haley in ninth inning.
†Ran for Henriksen in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, (2,) Lewis, Maisel, Markle.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	..—5

Two-base hits—Alexander, Peckinpaugh, Miller. Earned runs—New York, 5. Sacrifice hits—Markle, Carrigan. Double plays—Alexander and Bauman. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Markle, 5; off Leonard, 1; off Gregg, 1. Hits—Off Leonard, 9 in six innings; off Gregg, none in two innings. Struck out—By Markle, 4; by Leonard 3; by Gregg, 1. Wild pitch—Markle. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	3	0	1	3	0
P'k'p'h, ss	4	1	1	1	4
Boone, 3b	2	0	0	4	2
Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	13	1
B'man, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
H'dryx, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Nun'ker, c	3	1	1	4	0
Schwert, c	0	0	0	0	1
C'dwell, p	2	0	0	1	4
Total	29	3	6	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Scott, ss	2	0	0	3	2
Janvrin, ss	1	0	1	0	2
Speaker, cf	4	1	0	4	0
Thorpe, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	2	0
G'dner, 3b	2	0	0	2	1
Barry, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Thomas, c	3	0	0	1	0
Foster, p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	30	2	4	24	7

Errors—Scott, Speaker, Pipp, Nunamaker.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	..	—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Lewis, Foster. Home run.—Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Boone, High, Speaker, Hoblitzel, Bauman. Earned runs—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Sacrifice flies—Gardner, Caldwell, Hendryx. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Foster, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Gardner.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Foster, 2. Wild pitch—Foster. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Another Defeat for Athletics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Harper was wild today, but he outpitched Nabors and Ray, and Washington won from Philadelphia, 7 to 3. The score:

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	3	2	3	7	0
Foster, 2b	5	0	0	3	3
H. M'n, cf	3	1	2	1	0
B'ber, rf	4	0	2	0	0
J'son, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Sh'ks, 3b	3	1	0	2	4
W'ms, c	4	0	0	9	2
Saw'r, ss	3	2	0	4	0
H'per, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	7	9	27	13

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Str'k, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Oldr'g, cf	5	0	1	1	0
McI's, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Malone, 2b	3	0	0	4	2
Selb'd, ss	2	0	0	0	0
Ray, p	1	0	0	0	1
D'rau, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
P'kins, c	2	0	0	7	0
Nabors, p	1	0	0	1	3
Kopf, ss	3	0	2	0	2
Total	30	3	6	24	13

Errors—Selbold, (2,) Perkins, Sawyer.

Washington	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	..—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—3

Two-base hit—Strunk. Three-base hit—H. Milan. Stolen bases—Judge, (2,) Sawyer, Strunk, Malone. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 4. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Double play—Shanks, Foster, to Judge. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 8; off Nabors, 1; off Ray, 3. Hits—Off Nabors, 4 in 4 innings; off Ray, 5 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ray, (Harper, Judge;) by Harper, (McInnis.) Struck out—By Harper, 7; by Ray, 6. Wild pitch—Nabors. Passed balls—Perkins, Williams. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

BOSTON FAN WANTS M'GRAW ARRESTED

Alleges That Giants' Manager Tripped and Tried to Draw Knife on Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—An incident that may result in court proceedings occurred this afternoon after the double-header at Braves' Field. During the afternoon Walter Jackson had been "rooting" hard for the home team, and in the second game he shouted loud and often to Rube Benton, who was pitching for the Giants. Manager McGraw was seated in the pavilion, back of the visitors' bench, but not in uniform.

When the crowd was leaving the park Jackson says that McGraw, whom he did not recognize, tripped him, and that when he turned and asked for an apology, McGraw replied that he would not apologize to a "yellow cur."

Jackson says that McGraw followed up this rejoinder by drawing a knife, which he was prevented by others from opening. Jackson says that he will swear out a warrant for the arrest of the Giants' manager, of whose identity he finally became aware. McGraw could not be found tonight to give his version of the affair.

The Braves won two games from the Giants, winning easily in the first game, 4 to 1, but being forced to play twelve innings in the second, the score of which was 5 to 4.

Boston was aided in both of its victories by poor pitching or by errors.

In the second contest both Rudolph and Benton were saved by their fielders at several stages. In the twelfth, Moran singled, was sacrificed to second, went to third on Magee's single, and scored when Schang's throw to catch him off the base bounded off his back. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	0	3	0
Magee, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Coll's, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Whal'g, c	3	1	1	6	0
Tyler, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	7	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	2	2	1
Rob'n, rf	5	0	0	0	1
Doyle, 2b	3	1	1	0	2
M'Kle, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
F'cher, ss	4	0	1	5	3
Kelly, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Br'n'd, 3b	4	0	1	3	3
Meyers, c	4	0	0	4	1
Perritt, p	3	0	0	0	2
*Lobert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	9	24	14

*Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Brainerd, (2,) Meyers, Perritt.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	..	—4

Two-base hit—Compton. Stolen base—Collins. Double play—Burns, Merkle, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Tyler, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Magee, Whaling.) Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Tyler, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	2	1	2	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
F'p'k, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Magee, 1b	3	1	2	16	1
Smith, 3b	3	0	0	2	4
Egan, lf	3	0	1	1	0
M'ville, ss	3	0	1	3	5
Gowdy, c	4	0	2	4	0
Rud'ph, p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	31	4	9	34	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	0	0	1	2
Fletson, rf	3	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	1
Magee, 1b	2	0	0	2	1
F'cher, ss	3	0	1	4	6
B'ker, cf	4	0	0	2	0
B'nerd, 3b	4	1	0	1	7
Sch'g, c	3	1	1	3	0
B'ton, p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	31	3	6	19	18

*Batted for Rudolph in ninth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Becker, Schang, (2,) Evers.

New York	0	2	0	0	0

MRS. A. S. BURDEN'S CLEVELAND CHAMPION JUMPER AT PIPING ROCK — FOOTBALL DRILLS

HUNTERS PUT OVER PIPING ROCK FENCES

Mrs. A. S. Burden's Cleveland Wins Chief Honors—Mrs. Hitchcock Thrown.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, one of New York's most prominent horsewomen, had a narrow escape from serious injury when she was thrown from her brown gelding, Jolly Dixon, while taking a fence in one of the jumping classes which brought to a close the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association at Locust Valley, L. I., yesterday. Only her remarkable horsemanship saved Mrs. Hitchcock from being injured.

It was in the class for pairs of hunters to be ridden by man and woman that Jolly Dixon stumbled while attempting to clear the gate and hurled Mrs. Hitchcock out of the saddle. Mrs. Hitchcock struck the right wing of the jump, and was momentarily dazed. Several persons ran to her assistance, but before they could help her she had regained her feet, and after remounting she took Jolly Dixon over the fence and won second place with him and the chesnut gelding, Sorrel. She also captured several other ribbons later.

Mrs. Ralph Isham, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor, was mounted on W. R. Coe's Molly Gray, which with Miss Fleitmann's Cygnet annexed first honors in this class. Jack O'Day rode Cygnet, which fell on Miss Fleitmann and injured her last Friday. Mrs. Hitchcock's Calvinist and Cavalier were third.

The Meadow Brook Challenge Cup, emblematic of the best hunter in the show, was won by Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden's chestnut gelding Cleveland, which triumphed over a field of twenty-one that was reduced by the elimination process to seven for the final competition. Cleveland also proved best in the hunters' sweepstakes event, which was judged simultaneously with the Meadow Brook trophy class. In both events Sara Maud, another of Mrs. Burden's nominations, was the runner up. Third and fourth moneys in the sweepstakes were taken by Mrs. Hitchcock's Brentwood and W. R. Coe's Molly Gray.

The Meadow Brook Challenge Cup was offered by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock for the best hunter over 15.2 hands, and up to carrying 180 pounds or over to hounds.

Harry La Montagne's aged bay steeplechaser Swish proved far the best of the field in the competition for horses shown to racing colors over three or four regulation steeplechase fences. Ridden by J. Harrigan, he journeyed over the selected course of a mile in 1:54¾, leaving Mortimer L. Schiff's Sandow, which finished second, many lengths behind. There was no third money for this exhibition.

Mrs. Attmore Robinson registered the final victory of the show with her bay mare Golden Duck, which took four blues in the four days' sport, in the competition for the Cross-Country Cup. Horsemanship only counted in this contest.

Cavalier, piloted by its owner, Mrs. Hitchcock, annexed the blue in the class for ladies' hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, defeating Harry Payne Whitney's Moonblossom, ridden by Miss Marion Hollins; Tiny Lad, with Mrs. Joseph E. Davis riding, and Mr. Whitney's Templar, also handled by Miss Hollins.

Thirteen of the fifty hunters originally entered in the class in which only performances over fences counted, were judged, and W. R. Coe's Molly Gray was selected as the best of the lot. Mrs. Hitchcock's Calvinist made a splendid appearance, but lacked a little of the finish displayed by Molly Gray in clearing the fences, and received only second prize. H. P. Whitney's Templar, which showed up so well in the elimination tests on Thursday, was placed third, with fourth honors being taken by Mrs. Hitchcock's Cavalier.

Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's Commander won the laurel in the hunters' class in which the best performances over four consecutive fences at five feet counted. F. W. M. Cutcheon's Rebel annexed second place, and Mrs. Hitchcock's Sorrel took third.

MISS BJURSTEDT'S TITLE.

Norway Girl Defeats Miss Roth for Longwood Tennis Championship.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the national title holder, won and lost on the Longwood tennis courts today. In her match against Miss Edith Rotch for the Longwood Cup Miss Bjurstedt won easily in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Later she started with Miss Ann Sheafe in the finals in the doubles tournament for women, but they were defeated by Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Eleanora Sears, also in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Bjurstedt plans to leave for San Francisco next Wednesday, where she expects to play Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, who, as Miss May Sutton, was national champion in 1904.

Fordham Scrimmages with Prep.

As a result of the inability of the Fordham football team to play its opening game with St. Peter's College last Saturday, a scrimmage was held yesterday with the Fordham "Prep" eleven. It was easily the hardest workout of the year. During most of the time the Maroon youngsters were allowed to have the ball and were ordered to use every one of their plays against the 'Varsity, who were on the defense. Frisch, Captain of the "Prep," made a few charges past the ends, but the university backs never let him get more than five yards past the lines of scrimmage. The college defense was able to hold its own on all the mass plays of the "Prep," and on several occasions broke through and stopped the advance before it got started. Kendricks, the freshman from the Boston High School of Commerce, proved a whirlwind at breaking through and stopping the high school backs. Early in the scrimmage he exchanged places with Bill May, going from right guard to right tackle. He played tackle in high school, and Coach Vaughn figures it will give him a better chance to use his splendid offensive powers. May played guard on several occasions last year, so that the shift will not necessitate any worry to the Maroon coaches.

Another thing that is causing much optimistic comment is the wonderful game being put up by Vin Kane at left guard. Last year he was a member of the squad, but he was forced to leave because of the death of his father. In practice yesterday Kane stopped several of the "Prep" charges, piling up the interference easily. During the latter part of the scrimmage several of the 'Varsity scrubs went into the "Prep" line, the regular backfield taking the ball. Dave Dunn ripped off two beautiful end runs of thirty yards each, while Al Yule plowed through the holes made by Geraghty at centre for four first downs.

Columbia's Day on Gridiron.

A hard drill in punting and receiving and in forward passing marked football practice at Columbia yesterday afternoon. Less than three weeks remain before the first game, and Coach Metcalf will lose no time in getting at the finer points of the game. Later in the afternoon there was a few minutes of drop kicking, and henceforth a small squad will practice goals from the field every day after practice.

The reappearance of Littauer at practice caused Coach Metcalf to make a change in the back field of the first eleven. Donohe was sent back to the second team, while Littauer played full back on the 'Varsity. The rest of the back field was the same, Calder and Buermeyer were at the ends, Healey and Donaldson at the tackles, Kennedy and Cleveland at guards, and Bullwinkle in the centre.

Frank Fisher, yesterday appointed coach of the freshman team, was on the field and helped to direct 'Varsity work. He was Captain of the 1913 team at Oberlin College when Metcalf was coach. Freshman candidates reported yesterday for the first time, but were not sent out on the field on account of the underclass annual tug-of-war. The 1919 men will have their first practice today.

Columbia Soccer Starts Today.

H. H. Shanholt was yesterday elected Captain of the Columbia soccer team to succeed H. A. Buermeyer, resigned. Candidates were called together yesterday afternoon for a discussion of this year's prospects. Practice will begin this afternoon.

LIGHT DRILL FOR HARVARD.

Crimson Players Too Tired and Stiff to Do Any Scrimmaging.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 4.—The men who played for Harvard against Massachusetts State College Saturday were too tired and stiff to do any scrimmaging this afternoon, but all, with the exception of Enwright, Parson, and Whitney, were able to work with the position squads, who had a long session under their coaches. Of the men who played Saturday none except R. Curtis played against the scrubs, who held the regulars to two scores, one of which was made on a drop kick of 30 yards by Boles, and the other on a 25-yard run by Lyman, who intercepted a forward pass.

Cowan, the veteran guard, was on the field, but will not practice much before Harvard plays Carlisle on Saturday. Boles, who has been playing quarter back all Fall, was sent to half back today. He is probably the heaviest man in the quarter-back squad, and probably will go back to his position after working in the running offense for a time. Wallace's eligibility has not been decided yet, but it is more probable now than ever that his playing Rugby football on the Pacific Coast several years ago will cost the 1915 'Varsity centre a year of football at Harvard.

The team today was made up entirely of substitutes, Curtis, the left tackle, being the only man in the line-up against the scrubs who was in Saturday's game. Sager was centre rush and handled himself well. He has been coached more latterly than either Taylor or Wiggin, and probably will get a chance against the Indians. He is a little heavier than Wiggin, and promises to be stronger on the attack. The tackles today were Caner and Curtis, the guards Burr and Snow, the ends Coolidge and Lyman, while Gardner was at quarter back with Horwenn, the heavy freshman back, and Nelson, who has advanced from the second team, were in the back field with Boles.

NO REST FOR THE TIGERS.

Coach Rush Keeps Them Drilling with Football for Three Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Princeton's football squad got no rest today on account of their battle with Rutgers on Saturday. Practice lasted for three hours, while the scrimmage took up an hour and five minutes. Nearly every candidate for first team honors was seen in action at some time as Rush continues to adhere to his policy of frequent substitutions.

Ames was not on the field, and as Captain Glick continued to watch the scrimmage from the outside, Young Dowd, who was the freshman quarter back last year, was moved up to a 'Varsity position and ran the first team through the scrimmage. Highley and Brown were kept out of the scrimmage, although both took part in the fast signal drill that followed the scrimmage. Love was out after a week's absence, and was used during the scrimmage. Nourse, Hogg, and Halsey were the other guards seen in action.

Most of the afternoon was spent in going over the faults made apparent in the Rutgers game, but it was noticed that considerable more attention was paid to the offense than had been the case hitherto. Both the linesmen and the backs were drilled in offensive tactics, and the 'Varsity carried the ball more than it has in previous practices. Getting down the field under kicks and receiving forward passes also came in for their share of attention.

Freshmen Win Tug-of-War.

Football's return to Columbia University has shown its salutary effect upon the freshman class. In a tug-of-war contest between the freshmen and sophomores on the newly constructed gridiron on South Field, the freshmen easily defeated the sophomores before about 5,000 spectators. The sophomores made a plucky fight, but in the closing minutes of the contest the freshmen secured the verdict.

YALE COACHES TO SPEED UP 'BACKS'

Shortcomings of Eleven Pointed Out in Recital of Defeat on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—Yale's football practice today amounted to a "post mortem" over the defeat by Virginia on Saturday. The 'Varsity squad received the longest and most thorough recital of their shortcomings delivered since training began. The main fault of the eleven was stated to be the slowness of the back field, and the coaches will devote their energies to speeding them up. They had this in mind when they displaced Mal Scovil with Ken Smith.

Today "Effie" Waite succeeded Captain Alek Wilson at left half back, although the change was ordered merely to allow Wilson a day's rest. Improvement in the speed of the back field was noted with Smith and Waite as the half backs. "Bev" Thompson and "Chub" Sheldon were detained by recitations, Bentley running the eleven at quarter back, and Gate filling in at left tackle. There were no other changes, and the coaches again asserted tonight that no shake-up whatever in the eleven, and no change in the playing policy of the team are contemplated.

This afternoon the only work by the 'Varsity was an hour's signal drill. Johnny Kilpatrick, member of the Graduate Advisory Committee, and one of Yale's greatest ends, coached the end-rush squad. The end play was today admitted by the coaches to be more inferior than that of any of the positions on the eleven, and Kilpatrick handled the squad aggressively in attempting to remedy some of the individual faults.

It was stated tonight that Ned Glass will be here for several days this week to assist in coaching the guards. The coaches said tonight that the shoulder of Harry Legorp, which was injured last week, would not permit his playing for several days, and it may be impossible for him to get into the game with Lehigh next Saturday.

It wa ssaid Legore's injured shoulder alone prevented him from being used against Virginia last Saturday. Legore was at the field this afternoon, but did not attempt to practice. He has conferred with Captain Wilson and Head Coach Hinkey over his faults, which were so glaringly evident in the final games last season, and has shown no tendency to act peevishly because he had been placed on the second eleven immediately upon the beginning of this season.

The coaches are depressed over the action of persons in the grand stand who yelled for Legore to be sent into the game the minute Virginia scored. If the practice continues at Yale of shouting for the introduction into the game of any player the grand-stand occupants favor, there will be some resignations of the members of the coaching staff.

The Yale Daily News said today that something is wrong with Yale football, but it asserted that the fault does not lie with the players, but with the undergraduate spectators.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—With the return of Shiverick, right half back, to the squad today the 'Varsity football team at Cornell is complete again. The 'Varsity team is in good shape, and only two injuries are reported among the scrubs, Inscho and Van Horne being troubled with lame shoulders. Dr. Sharpe started his football lecture series this evening in the training room in the clubhouse. The team listened to a blackboard talk, in which the faults which the Oberlin game revealed were discussed. In recognition of their good work in the Oberlin game Benedict, right half back; Shock, quarter back, and Wells, right tackle, were taken to the training table. Preparations were begun here today to entertain a large number of alumni who will come back here for the celebration of the formal opening of the Schoellkopf Club house and Alumni Field. A number of the men who have been prominent in the Alumni Field project for the last fifteen years will be here.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Army football eleven came out of the game against Holy Cross in good physical condition. Neyland's leg injury is improving, although he is likely to be idle for a day or so. The outcome of the tie contest was somewhat of a surprise to followers of the Army team, but the men are not discouraged, and every effort this week will be directed toward preparing for the Gettysburg game next Saturday. The squad was allowed to slacken its pace today and spent an hour indoors listening to a chalk talk by the coaches on Saturday's mistakes, especially those in the back field. The kicking game will receive considerable attention, and cleaner handling of the ball is looked for during the workouts planned for this week.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Rutgers came out of the Princeton game in good condition, with the exception of Hasbrouck, half back, who had a badly sprained ankle. Practice this afternoon was light, no scrimmage being ordered. The work this week will be comparatively easy, as the team expects to have little trouble with R. P. I., which will be played in New Brunswick Saturday.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 4.—Coach Crowell began this afternoon to get his team in trim for the game with Washington and Jefferson, which comes next on the Lafayette list. This game is the first of the big ones for Lafayette, and the preparation for it began on the ground floor. Coach Crowell drilled his squad in everything in football. The feature was the change in tactics of the line play. The work with the hands and arms for the early games has developed a shiftiness on the feet and an elasticity in defense which is a desirable element, but not fitted for use in the big games. The charging method of line play was resumed in its place, and the men seemed much more at home. Taylor was on the field, and will be able to play in a day or two in real scrimmage. Maxfield will be out again tomorrow.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 4.—Confidence in the team at the Naval Academy is unimpaired in spite of the defeat by Georgetown on Saturday. There was some spirited work this afternoon during the short period which the Midshipmen could use for practice. There was no line-up against the scrubs, but the time was spent in working with the tackling dummies, kicking, passing, and catching the ball, and signal and formation drills. It is felt here that the material is well up to the best years of the Academy team, and it is believed that the coaches will drill it into shape for an big effort against the Army eleven in the final game. The squad has been augmented by Mills, a big fellow, who played guard last year, but was kept out of most of the games by injuries. He formerly played on the University of Arkansas eleven.

Day of Rest for N. Y. U. Eleven.

In order to allow a rest after three weeks of daily practice, which was followed by Saturday's game against the R. P. I. eleven, Head Coach Tom Reilly permitted all of the regular players on the New York University football team to take a day off yesterday, and confined his efforts to instructing the second and third string men in various aspects of the game. For the twenty-five or more second and third team men who reported for practice yesterday, the programme consisted in some charging for the line men and passing for the backs and ends. After a short signal drill for two elevens, the teams lined up against each other for a brief scrimmage. In the practice contest, Green showed up well in advancing the ball, and Taylor, a new candidate, who played full back on the Hamilton Institute eleven last year, also made a promising showing.

Yamada Defeats Spear with Cue.

Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard player, defeated George Spear, a local player, last night in an exhibition match at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 44. This evening Tom Gallagher, the veteran billiard player and referee, will oppose Yamada in the first block of a four night's match at 14.1 balk line. The match will be for a thousand points, the winner of each block to score 250 points.

Shoemaker Leads in Pool Match.

Howard Shoemaker, amateur champion, defeated Louis Krueter, 100 to 44, in the first block of a five night's match at pocket billiards at Doyle's Academy last night. Shoemaker had a high run of 43. Krueter's best effort was 14.

BOXING FANS HOOT TAME BOUT AT RINK

Al Reich and Gunboat Smith Do Little More Than Clinch Through Ten Rounds.

Al Reich, the blonde Adonis, missed another chance to prove that he was a heavyweight boxer at St. Nicholas Rink last night when his inactivity cost him the bout against Gunboat Smith. The contest consisted of mild jabbing, clinching, and missing. More than half a hundred times Gunboat got set for his pet punch—a right swing to the jaw—and each time he missed.

Gunboat didn't slug quite as much as usual, but used his left continually, peppering Reich in the face. Not one solid blow was landed, and at no time was either of the boxers in any kind of trouble. Reich kept his right hand under cover and used only his left. Once, in the ninth round, the two got mad and did a little real battering, but it didn't last long, for it ended in a clinch.

After the sixth round, the crowd began to hoot and yell, and many of them left the rink. When the bout started the place was packed with boxing fans who were hoping once more that Reich would show something in the fighting line. What advantage there was in the tame affair belonged to Smith, but it was nothing to crow about.

In the semi-final Al Manfield of England was disqualified in the tenth round of his bout with Abe Friedman for hitting in the breaks after he had been warned against the practice by Referee Roche.

Henry Anderson of Chicago, weighing 217 pounds, stopped Battling Jim Johnson, weighing 177 pounds, in nine rounds.

More Boxing Commission Rumors.

Information received from Albany last night indicates that Governor Whitman will make known today his selections for the State Athletic Commission, which becomes a salaried body under the Malone act. Three new names were added yesterday to the many that have been mentioned as likely choices for the three Commissionerships and the Secretary's position. It was rumored in political circles that Frank Dwyer of Geneva, manager of the Detroit American League team prior to Hughey Jennings, would be named for one of the $3,000 berths. John Franey of Albany is also mentioned as a certainty, and from Brooklyn comes the hint that William F. Mathewson, formerly a Republican Assemblyman from the Twenty-third Kings District, would also be named. Mathewson is a brother of the former Borough President of the Bronx. Mr. Franey is a former County Clerk. No one has been prominently mentioned for the Secretary's position, which will pay a salary of $3,500 a year. The present Commissioners, who have served without salary, are Frank S. O'Neil of Binghamton, James Price of New York, and John J. Dixon of Brooklyn.

Stone Scores Easy Victory.

In the play for the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League championship last night at Thum's Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, Joseph Stone of this city defeated Hugh Heal of Toledo by a score of 50 to 24. Stone was the original representative for this city, but dropped out to give George Slosson a place. Tom Gallagher took Slosson's place for one game and then retired in favor of Stone. The defeat last night was the first that Heal has received in the tournament. Stone was at all times the master, his excellent billiards giving him a big lead in the early innings.

Willie Hoppe is playing practice games twice a day at Thum's. Last night he made a high average at the 14.1 game, running out his string of 400 in eight innings, his average being an even fifty. J. Ferd Pogenburg, who was his opponent, gathered in but 68 points. In this game Hoppe made two high runs, one of 136 and the other 121. The champion played against Fred Harer in the afternoon, defeating him by a score of 300 to 32. His average being 27 5-11. Hoppe's high run in this game was 81.

Ritchie and Dundee Ready for Bout.

Willie Ritchie and Johnny Dundee are in good condition for their ten-round bout on Thursday night at Madison Square Garden. The general impression among followers of the sport is that the superior ring experience of Ritchie will enable him to earn a verdict over Dundee. In addition, Ritchie will have a big advantage in the weights, but Dundee has made an enviable reputation for himself in the two hundred bouts in which he has appeared. The Boston Royal Rooters will arrive in New York on Thursday night on their way to Philadelphia for the first game of the world's baseball series and will attend the bout in a body. A big block of seats having been reserved for them.

DRIVERS RESUME PRACTICE.

Additional Tests for Astor Cup Auto Race Set for Thursday.

Half a dozen of the drivers who will take part in the postponed 350-mile automobile race for the Astor Cup now scheduled for next Saturday renewed their practice yesterday over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway course. Eddie Rickenbacker, Tom Alley, Ora Haibe, Eddie O'Donnell, and Bill Chandler tuned up their machines in fast flights around the board course. Ralph Mulford was also at the speedway, where he was informed by wireless that the steamer due here yesterday with his racing Peugeot was two days late. Mulford, however, thinks it can be rushed through the Custom House in time for the race. If not, he will pilot the Maxwell, which was substituted for Harry Grant's car.

The six or more machines which did not take part in the elimination trials will have a chance to qualify Thursday afternoon. Incidentally the mix-up of postponed dates with Trenton has been straightened out so that Ralph De Palma will be a certain contender for the $50,000 purse.

That public interest in next Saturday's race is not a bit abated was shown by a new rush for seats when the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation's ticket office was again thrown open yesterday. The postponement will mean an increased attendance of prominent manufacturers, most of whom will be here on Thursday for the drawing of spaces for the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows, at the National Chamber of Commerce headquarters.

Mechanicians are working on the two Mercer racers at the factory in Trenton in the hope of being able to remedy their lubrication difficulties in time to have them at the starting post on Saturday.

Broadway Sporting Club Bouts.

The ten-round bout between Jack Dillon and Jim Savage, which was postponed last week on account of rain, will be the main attraction tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Both boxers are on edge and ready for the contest. The welterweight bout between Terry Mitchell and Frankie Notler will furnish the semi-windup, and Larry Hansen and Mickey Donnelly will be the principals in the curtain raiser.

HARVARD'S FALL ROWING.

Coaches Herrick and Haines to Drill About 125 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Robert F. Herrick, '91, Harvard's new graduate rowing coach, and William Haines, who hereafter will do the professional coaching here instead of Jim Wray, started the Crimson's Fall rowing today.

There was a big squad of veterans, as well as last year's freshmen, and by the end of the week there will be almost 125 men on the river. The nucleus for the 'Varsity includes Captain Morgan, Stebbins, Cabot, and Lund, besides Parson and Mittendorf, who are now playing football. Five members of the second crew are in college, these being Busk, White, Brown, Cameron, and Potter, while six of last year's freshmen crew will work out this Fall. Taylor and Wiggin, of the 1918 crew, however, will not report until Spring, as they are now candidates for centre rush on the University football team.

Columbia-Yale Boat Race Nov. 12.

Negotiations between Columbia and Yale for a crew race, which have been pending for several weeks, are completed, and the event will be held on the afternoon of Nov. 12 at New Haven, either on Lake Whitney or Lake Saltenstall. This is the day before the Yale-Princeton football game. The race will be over a course one and seven-eighths miles long, and will mark the first 'Varsity race between Yale and Columbia in more than a score of years.

Jim Rice, Columbia's coach, will meet the candidates this afternoon for the first time, and practice on the Hudson will begin tomorrow. Freshman crew practice will also start tomorrow.

Johnston's Estimate of Lewis.

This is a paragraph of a letter addressed to the sporting editor recently by Jimmie Johnston:

"The dashing, crashing, smashing sensation in the lightweight class, Ted Lewis, the most feared fighter in all the world, who has the scalps of Jack Britton, Joe Shugrue, Charlie White, and the lightweight champions of Australia, Hughie Mehegan and Herb McCoy dangling at his belt, would like the so-called lightweight champion of America, Willie Ritchie, to arrange a match with him."

If the sentiment contained in the above expresses anything like the personal feeling between this boxer and his manager, here is one pugilistic family in which harmony prevails.

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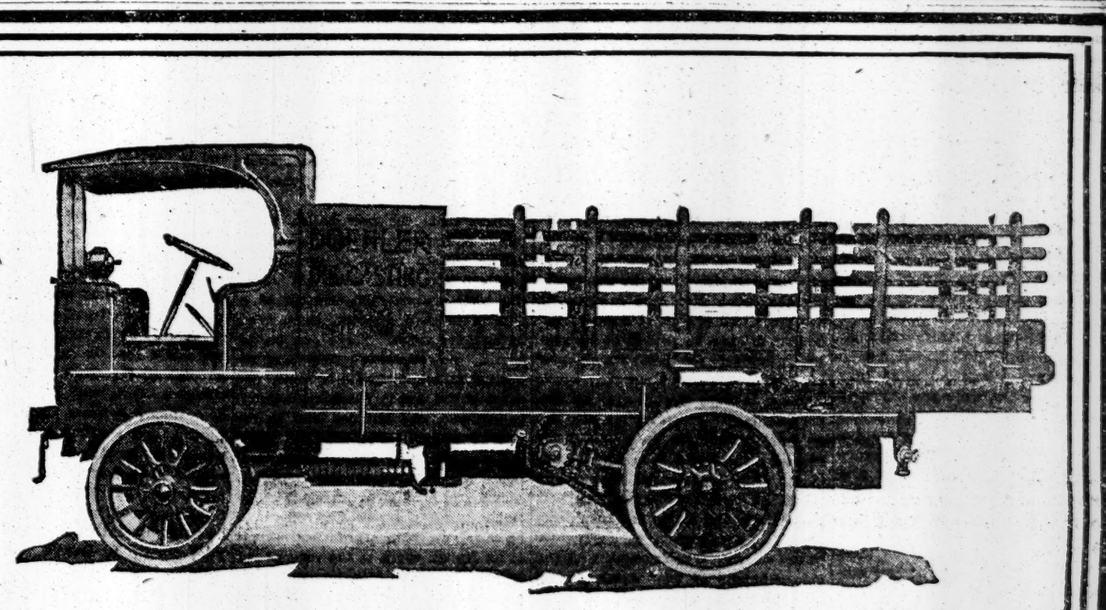

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 5, 1915.

JUDGE CULLEN'S STRANGE DISCOVERY.

Of the learning, the impartiality, the acute, clear, and powerful intellect of Judge EDGAR M. CULLEN nobody can have a higher opinion than THE TIMES. He was a most admirable Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Whatever he writes is well written. His address, printed in part in The Sun of Sunday, is well written. Yet any layman or lawyer is entitled to regard it only as an interesting obiter dictum of the distinguished former Chief Judge.

Much in the new Constitution Judge CULLEN approves. But its advantages are "matter of expediency, not principle." Our liberties are at stake. The Constitutional Convention did not adopt an amendment to the Bill of Rights prohibiting military tribunals from exercising "jurisdiction over a "civilian, unless engaged in military "or naval service, while the regularly "constituted courts are open to ad- "minister justice." To approve the Constitution is to approve the absence of this essential ark of freedom, and "would be a great public calamity."

How did the people of New York live happy and free from 1777 to this hour with military commissions liable to inflict death on them at any moment? How could Judge CULLEN sleep of nights, unguarded from this peril? How is the new Constitution, no more explicit than its predecessors on this peril, more guilty than they? Why is a better Constitution than the State has ever had to be beaten for being on one point no better than they?

Mr. HENRY L. STIMSON explains that the provision so precious in the sight of Judge CULLEN came up in the last days of the convention, when the delegates were wearied and many of them failed to understand it. The necessity of it is hard to understand. What civilian's liberty or life has suffered for the want of it? Public opinion in the uninterrupted tradition of 138 years has hardly conceived of the "peril" now so suddenly shooting up like a Jack in the box. If any considerable number of persons believe with Judge CULLEN that an amendment for protecting the people of this State from an abuse which has not occurred to them and against which a permanent public opinion, as steady as the Constitution, seems an adequate guarantee, submit a separate amendment for the purpose, as Mr. STIMSON suggests. To kill a Constitution of undeniable value because it happens not to contain a provision the State has got along perfectly without for more than four generations is a little too absurd, even for politics.

And there seems to be considerable politics in Kings County just now.

POLITICS AND DEFENSE PLANS.

In the provisions of the next Congress for the strengthening of the nation's land defenses it is most desirable that the reduction of the number of garrisoned posts within the continental limits of the United States should be most carefully considered from the practical point of view, without regard for political interests. Many of the present posts serve no purpose except to put money in the pockets of the people who own property and do business in their neighborhood. Abolition of any one of them is likely to be opposed, but the opposition can surely be overcome by calm reasoning. A large additional sum of money must be appropriated for the upbuilding of the army and its equipment, and the saving that may be effected by the abandonment of posts which are useless and the concentration of the land forces at a comparatively few points easy of access, where supplies may be obtained at the lowest rates, should commend itself to every member of Congress. The continuance of these posts for purely political reasons has been a standing reproach to the army which the confirmed pacifists have never failed to emphasize.

That is one thing that Congress should do. On the other hand, and for similar reasons, it should not heed any political pressure brought to bear upon it for the building and endowment of new academies for army and navy, the education of officers for the army and navy in various States. Because the army is obviously in need of a larger supply of officers, alert politicians have already formed plans to get big building appropriations. It is entirely too soon to increase the number of the nation's military schools. Some day it may be necessary to duplicate West Point and Annapolis, but neither of those institutions ever has its full quota of pupils, and until measures are taken to enable all young men who are fitted to undergo the training required in those institutions it would be folly to establish new schools. With a few new buildings at West Point, 1,300 students could be accommodated, but even that proposed enlargement can safely be deferred. The present limit is about 700 and the school is never full. Of 483 young men examined for admission this year eighty were rejected for unfitness, and the requirements are not too great. Representative EDMUND PLATT of the Twenty-sixth New York District, in a communication to THE TIMES on Sunday, favored the increase of appointments at large and also the passage of a bill, shelved in the last Congress, giving the President the power to fill vacancies in the academies from the lists of the alternates among the competitors in the examinations who, no matter how high their standing may be, now derive no benefit from the examinations unless the principals fail. Mr. PLATT favors the Congressional district method of appointment, so far as it serves its purpose, because it stimulates interest in the army and navy in all parts of the country. But it is not uncommon for all of the applicants in a Congressional district to fail in the examinations and then there is a vacancy in that district for a whole year, while, in another district, both principals and alternates may pass and the alternate has no chance of becoming a cadet. The whole system of obtaining cadets, it seems, should be revised and, in due time, the two existing academies should be enlarged, if necessary, to accommodate more men. If that is done there will be no reason whatever for establishing new academies.

These matters are almost as important, in the consideration of plans for preparedness, as the proposed increases in enlisted men and equipment. The abolition of the useless posts has been urged upon Congress many times and action has been postponed. There should be no further postponement. The movement for the establishment of new academies is new, but it has some vigorous advocates. The undesirability of it is obvious, especially in view of the hitherto unappreciated possibilities of the two now in existence.

THE PERSONAL TAX LEVY.

The temptation is strong to inquire into the motives of the occasional attempts to enforce the personal tax law in this city. It is to be observed that they are never made "up State," for reasons that would belong to another story. It is mere mathematical calculation, and upon the Controller's authority, that the levy would have cost the city $1,461,365 State taxes if it had been known to the State Board of Equalization, which recently fixed the ratios of valuation for the State's counties. On the theory that the tax is collected that addition to the taxes payable locally for State purposes is merely deferred, not escaped.

But the city will not escape future penalty because the addition to the tax values will be wiped out before another State tax is payable, and meanwhile the city will enjoy a tax rate lowered for a single year. Whatever portion of the tax is not sworn off remains on the books and must be paid to the city by other taxpayers than those who do not pay. That revives the lamentable experience from which the city was just emerging. New York has been including in its budget payments toward retiring previous uncollectible taxes to a total of nearly a hundred millions, of which nearly threescore millions remain unpaid after every device of extortion short of the thumbscrew. This year's budget includes on that account over six millions, an increase of over three millions. That increase is for merit, because it promised the extinction of "fool's gold" assets to nearly sixty millions of dollars. What will the total be in consideration of the failure to collect an increase of billions in addition to last year's burdens? Never again can the Mayor claim credit for correcting the faults of others in this respect. Hereafter the beam in his own eye will be the high-water mark of error.

And why? He declares that he is bound to enforce the law as he finds it. Does he enforce all laws as he finds them? Is the Mayor sure that his manner of enforcement of this law is better than the manner of those who before his time have had the same duty to perform? The law assesses all property alike, but the Mayor neither assesses nor collects the personal tax like the real estate tax. What owner of real estate, whatever his other grievances, is persecuted like the owner of personalty? What man who owns real estate is summoned to pay a tax or prove he owns none? What owner of other than personal property is obliged to disclose his private affairs to the tax-gatherer at the risk of perjury or payment? The Mayor's officials tax persons; the law taxes property.

Only the portion of taxable personalty included in this levy is there rightly. Every dollar sworn off is an arraignment of the manner of the enforcement of the law by the Mayor's administration, for which no excuse can be found in the formula "Enforcement of the law." It is also an arraignment of the law before public opinion, which will rather condemn the law with those enforcing it thus than excuse either on account of the other. The beginning of the enforcement of the law may well be the end of the law. That will open a long and contentious chapter, on which there is a great deal to be said.

BAKST AND THE OPERA.

New Yorkers probably need no formal introduction to LEON BAKST; if they are not wholly familiar with his conception of art they are aware of it. They have seen his pictures, they have read about him. Before this next Winter is done they will have means to get well acquainted with him. It remains to be seen how far his point of view, his precious obliquity of vision, his taste in color will affect them at close range. Of the twenty-four weeks of the approaching season at the Metropolitan Opera House, four will be given up to the widely acclaimed performances of Mr. SERGE DIAGHILEFF'S Russian dancers, and of the seventeen ballets in their repertory a full dozen will be given with either scenery or costumes or both designed by BAKST. The spirit of BAKST therefore will be predominant. It is worth remembering, too, that one of the ballets of these Slavonic dancers and pantomimists is DEBUSSY'S "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune"—tableau archaique, the composer calls it, but we have been led to believe that its archaic quality is somewhat relieved, or shall we say spiced, by a certain measure of modern audacity.

Apart from the new ballet, there should be novelty and interest enough in the twenty weeks of opera, and although the opera must get along this year without the services of a general musical director, there need be no misgivings. There can be, of course, no substitute for ARTURO TOSCANINI, whose frame of mind, because of the war in which his country is involved, has unfitted him to return to his musical labors. But there is a small army of skilled conductors, there is promise of new personal charm and good gifts among the new singers, and the repertory ought to be satisfying with a promised revival of an Italian opera of the revered old type in BELLINI'S "La Sonnambula" and productions of modern Russian and Spanish works of high esteem. CARUSO and FARRAR will not fail us, and the abundant resource of Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA will doubtless be able to overcome any deficiency which the absence of the great Italian maestro might cause under other conditions. There is no reason why the season should not be memorably brilliant, especially with its rich infusion of BAKST.

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE POETS.

From the teeming brain of our "genial and energetic" Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, sprang, full-armed, the glorious word: "Mobilize the inventors!" In the exuberance of the creative moment he forgot the Patent Office, the multitude of seekers and finders of the patentable or unpatentable idea, the slaves of perpetual motion, the brooders on strange devices and machines, a nation of inventors. Any Connecticut county would furnish enough budding Eli Whitneys to swamp the Washington hotels. So Mr. DANIELS had to fall back on the representative system, to choose a committee, a board, delegates of the great army of inventors, that remains unmobilized, if still longing for active service in building our bulwarks, our towers upon the deep, our undersea and over-air defenses and offenses. But the mobilization idea has begotten another. Another host of inventors is called to the colors.

As every student of contemporary American literature knows, Mr. DANIELS'S Old North State raises more verse to the square inch and per capita than any other in the Union. Mr. DANIELS himself, if his history or legend says sooth, toyed in his youth with the tangles of the Muse's hair. At any rate, he has the temperament, the quick sensibility, the fancy and imagination, the love of rotund, purple phrase, the gleam, the glory, the enthusiasm, even the rapt, ardent lineaments of the born bard. Raleigh and his News and Observer are a nest of nightingales. Charlotte and its Observer are the chief opposition school. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Pot Licker and Hog's Jowl, the Beauties of Blowing Rock, a hundred themes, patriotic, domestic, amorous, keep the Tar Heel troubadours busy overtime. Well, one of these writes from Raleigh:

> The poet is the greatest (and worst paid) of inventors. He is a "maker." Why should he sing in obscurity? Why not "demonstrate"? Most of us are volunteers, anyway, at present. My word to my brethren in North Carolina and every other State is: "Mobilize the poets." Gather, form, move on the publishing works. Let the "mute, inglorious" be heard and known! Let us study and invent a New Poetry. Let us provide for better protection against publishers' "readers." In union is strength. I summon the poets of America to meet, to mobilize, to invent, to confer. Mobilize in Indianapolis. If I said Raleigh it might look like this was a sectional movement. It is not. It is national. Poets of America, mobilize! If there are too many millions of you, do like Mr. DANIELS. Select representatives. I see a grand muster of minstrels, a national review, training ground, of poets. Pass the good word along, Mr. TIMES. Don't print my name, please. I am not advertising.

We pass. Such a mobilization would be instructive. Locally, it is scarcely necessary. Indeed, the prosaists would be scared if the poets came near to knowing what numbers of numbers makers there are. And would a "national review" of gleemen be safe? If a thousand or a hundred thousand poets sang to one another, would not each entrance and fascinate, each be a Pied Piper of Hamelin to the other, so that the whole choir would disappear into the Wabash, or Transylvania County, N. C., or otherwhere into the Ewigkeit? Wouldn't mobilization play the devil and Tom Walker with conservation?

SO SOON FORGOT.

The awful massacres of Christian Armenians, men, women, and children, by the Turks should recall to the memory of King FERDINAND'S subjects the "Bulgarian atrocities" which so shocked the world forty years ago. The Bashi-Bazouks sent by Turkey to quell an insurrection in Bulgaria indulged their natural propensity for bloodshed and cruelty long after the insurrection was quelled and thousands of Bulgarians were slain by them. The well-known correspondent Mr. MACGAHAN reported that he had seen great masses of the dead bodies of women and children piled like cordwood; in the district of Philipopolis more than 12,000 Bulgarians were murdered. And this was only a beginning, for the bloody work continued in Bosnia, in Herzegovina, and in Serbia, until the Russo-Turkish war and the miserable compromising arrangements of the Congress of Berlin diminished but did not destroy the Turkish power in Europe.

Yet King FERDINAND has yielded to the persuasion, report says to the bribes, of Germany and Austria until he has made a treaty for the cession of territory by Turkey and has mobilized his troops to take up arms as an ally of the Turk, the same unchanging Turk who cut the throats of so many helpless Bulgarian men, women, and children in 1875. It is not to be wondered at that Russia should have sent to Sofia a sharp ultimatum, and it was natural that Bulgaria should be reminded that she owes her liberation from the Turkish yoke chiefly to Russia, that she is making ready to put her troops in the field against men of their own race. It is incredible that the Bulgarian people could have forgotten their history.

In view of the preparations made by the Allies to come to the aid of Serbia against Bulgaria by landing troops on Greek soil, and because of the practical certainty that Rumania would be forced into the contest should Bulgaria refuse to comply with the terms of the Russian ultimatum, it would appear that King FERDINAND has betrayed his country into wrong courses, into troubles that in the day of retribution may move his own people to denounce him as FERDINAND the False.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Submarine Warfare Explained.

Valuable and needed help toward an understanding of Germany's submarine warfare in the past and its practical suspension in the present was given by the letter from J. S. RENDY, printed on this page yesterday. He showed that the progress of events, as is so often the case—as geographers say is almost always the case—was largely determined by the physical configuration of the various lands and waters held or covered by the several antagonists.

Of especial importance was the fact that the part of the British Channel where England and France are nearest, as well as the North Sea near the short stretch of German coast, is comparatively shallow. This one circumstance has greatly facilitated the taking by the Allies—with most of the work done, of course, by the British, as it was especially and obviously their indicated task—of defensive measures which, though it required some time to make them effective over a large area, from the beginning permitted the safe crossing of Dover Strait by transports loaded with men and munitions. Now, as Mr. RENDY showed, these defensive operations against the submarines have developed into an offensive and—well, German authorities like Captain PERSIUS, instead of using their knowledge and enthusiasm for proving that the underwater campaign must be kept up, no matter who protests against it, simply because of its enormous efficiency, are presenting to the German public as reason for its practical discontinuance the discovery that it has not had and cannot have any appreciable effect on British commerce as a whole.

Nothing has yet been disclosed as to the exact methods by which the difficulties encountered by the German submarines were steadily increased until the present situation—which causes heartfelt rejoicing from at least one point of view—was brought about. But certainly means have been invented, consisting chiefly, perhaps, of big-meshed netting guarded by a patrol of destroyers, by which the submarine has been reduced to the exercise of its natural functions of a coast and port defender. In that capacity it will still serve large purposes and its crews will be spared the commission of atrocities that fill the world with horror and rage.

She Will Not Come to Want.

Many sermons both clerical and lay, all highly critical, can confidently be expected in the next few weeks, each having for subject the fact that Justice PENDLETON of the New York Supreme Court has declared $25,000 a year a reasonable allowance for the maintenance of a 16-year-old girl. And it does seem to be a lot of money, especially when one remembers the rather large number of girls who manage to get along in something like comfort and decency on considerably less.

That truth, however, has no particular relevance to the case of Miss VIRGINIA BRUCE LONEY. Had her parents not been drowned on the Lusitania they would now be spending on her as much as this, and perhaps more, and it was their intention to have given her a full share in the benefits and pleasures to be derived from their own much larger expenditures in the several homes they kept up in this country and abroad. Were her parents alive they and she would live as do other people with large fortunes and large incomes, and nobody except those who object on general principles to large fortunes and large incomes would have found any fault with them.

That nobody else would have done so is made certain by the fact that nobody else did in the past, for the LONEYS were millionaires of the sort that do not attract public attention. Indeed, not a few industrious readers of the papers never heard of them or their wealth till this question of their orphan daughter's support came up. On the other hand, while it would be possible for this girl in her early teens to get along, as the vast majority of girls do, on a tenth, or even a twentieth, of $25,000 a year, why should she, since her annual income is $75,000?

The schedule of designed expenses made out by her guardian is indicative of no lavish or spectacular extravagance. There is to be an apartment at $6,000, in which she will have four servants. Her school bills and those for travel and amusements are to be on the scale to which she has been accustomed, and only $2,000 is provided for an automobile and chauffeur—an amount that will strike some motorists as low. "Clothing, $3,500," cannot be called stingy, but neither is it reckless waste—for a millionaire heiress.

Those who insist, as some presumably will, that a simpler and cheaper life would be better for Miss LONEY herself, may be correct, but what new right to say so does the death of her parents give them?

General Joffre Will Not Be Troubled.

For reasons truly mysterious it has been deemed expedient at the German General Headquarters to have cabled from Berlin an order issued to the French Army by General JOFFRE, at a time not stated, but apparently not long before the beginning of the "great drive." So far as can be seen by a remote observer, it is an order of the most innocent sort, and how its present publication can help the Germans or hurt the French or their allies is beyond comprehension on this side of the water. In it the French commander commends in familiar terms the spirit of his troops, and then declares to the several Generals under him that as French soldiers fight better when they know what they are doing and what is expected of them, proper information in regard to plans about to be carried out should be given to them.

This treating of private soldiers otherwise than as machines to be moved about on battlefields may be considered inexpedient or even absurd in the land of what Professor MUENSTERBERG calls the "over-soul," but elsewhere it will pass either as a matter of course or as a commendable innovation. General JOFFRE may well thank his friends the enemy for calling the world's attention to a highly creditable document which he in his modesty as an author or his concentration of mind on the conduct of the war had not thought of exploiting publicly.

Wherein, as in many other respects, he differs from NAPOLEON, who was not less great as an advertiser than as a soldier.

An Unwilling Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly shocked yesterday by the article in THE TIMES entitled "Snapshots Spooks in Cut Stone Robes." Kempus Bocock, whose name is mentioned in the article, was the brother of my deceased husband, John Paul Bocock. He was an Episcopal clergyman by profession, and was well known and highly respected in literary circles. He was a man of much culture and refinement, and I am very sure he would resent the publication which appeared yesterday in most of the daily papers. The papers have taken a great liberty in using his honorable name in such an undignified manner, and in connection with a subject toward which during his lifetime I knew him to be greatly opposed.

CAROLINE R. BOCOCK.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

What the Mail Brings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few gathered "golden sunbeams" for the fund to penetrate the dark clouds that hover over Christian Armenia, her helpless, innocent women and young girls, whose voices of anguish and despair are being stifled in the desert by vilest, atrocious persecution, suffering, and finally starvation, to bring to them help, cheer, and succor. One has but to think of his own loved ones under such conditions to touch one's heart to action and give to this fund with an open hand.

ANONYMOUS.

(Containing an inclosure of $100.)

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

British, but Not English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article on the war in Europe George B. McClellan speaks of the English people and the British upper and middle classes as though "English" and "British" were synonymous terms. They are not. It is a mistake to speak of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish as "the English people," and yet all these nations are united in the prosecution of the war against Germany. One would infer from the writer's language that the upper and middle classes were not of "the people" or "the nation."

EDWARD HOWARD.

Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 30, 1915.

ALARUM.

Out of the East the trumpet comes,
And the roll of drums—the dreadful drums;
Cries of glory and heroes' crowns;
Choking smoke of the tortured towns;
Wails of women, and children's screams;
Tales of terror unknown to dreams;
The halitus of the corpse-clad waste;
A death-dish cooked to the devil's taste.
Above the havoc of matter and mind,
As the fathers curse and the mothers weep,
The souls of the dead-men charge the wind,
Whisper: "We see, but ye are blind;
We are awake, and still ye sleep!"

The eagle mimics a dream-drunk dove
And coos of love—illusive love;
Ink-thumbed soldiers and paper guns;
Barnyard battles and ceaseless suns;
Naughty navies to rule—the ink
(Yet the coast-lines will never shrink);
Saucy armies to welcome war
(Still we wonder what strength is for);
Purse-proud power to play Mars' tricks
(Was there ever a "Seventy-six"?)
Mark the meaning of Europe's fall;
Asia still has a truth to tell!
Cease for a moment the caterwaul,
Heed for a moment the future's call—
Cain still grins in the core of hell!

JOHN B. KENNEDY.

ADVENTURES IN TAXATION.

Why It Is Well to be Quick with a Levy on Income.

New York City, Oct. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the most excellent editorial in this morning's TIMES, Oct. 2, entitled "The City Tax Roll," and heartily concur in your conclusions with respect to the taxation of personal property under the general property tax.

I cannot, however, agree with the suggestion that the personal property tax should be repealed, even though, as you point out, a considerable amount of personal property is reached today by means of our system of special taxes. It seems hardly proper, however, to include in the list of classified personal property taxes the corporation tax, the inheritance tax, and the stock transfer tax, as must be done if we estimate the revenue from these indirect taxes at an amount equivalent to a 2 per cent. rate on $2,000,000,000. The corporation tax is levied on capital stock, which represents both real and personal property, and is really a charge on the corporations for doing business under a corporate form. The inheritance tax likewise falls on both real and personal property, and is one based upon the right or privilege of succession rather than on property. The stock transfer tax is a tax on business rather than on property.

Irrespective of any difference of opinion as to proper classification, it is hardly to be disputed that a considerable amount of personal property is taxed. Indeed, this is the conclusion reached by as good an authority as Attorney General Woodbury, formerly State Tax Commissioner, who estimated that the amount of personal property taxed amounted to $3,329,802,247. At the same time he estimated the amount of personal property in this State not taxed at all at $9,889,887,824. An estimate of this character is more or less guesswork, but I do not think any one will deny that there is at present a vast amount of personal property not bearing its share of taxation, even if we consider that not liable because of debt deductions.

In view of the heavy burden borne by real estate, particularly in the City of New York, would it be wise to entirely exempt this form of wealth from taxation? Rather, isn't it desirable to study the means and methods of reaching such property? As you well point out, it cannot be done by means of a general property tax, which, though equal in theory, has always resulted in inequality and injustice. The failure of the personal property tax is the failure of the general property tax, and the history of taxation of personal property in New York is the history of the general property tax in every State in the Union and of every foreign country that has tried it.

A tax of from 1.80 per cent. to 2 per cent. is equivalent to an income tax of almost 50 per cent. on a 4 per cent. security, and of almost 30 per cent. on a 6 per cent. security. A general income tax of 10 per cent. would create a revolution, yet we attempt to take from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of income in many instances from the most helpless class in the community, namely, widows and orphans, whose funds are frequently in trust and, therefore, those most likely to be reached by our personal property tax.

Practically all European countries and a good many of our own States have worked out more or less satisfactory solutions, and there seems to be no reason why New York should not profit by their experience and do likewise.

A number of States, notably Pennsylvania, Maryland, Minnesota and Iowa, have attempted to reach intangible personalty through a 4 or 5 mill tax. They have in the main been very successful in largely increasing the assessment and in distributing the tax more equally and justly. For instance, Baltimore increased the assessment from $6,000,000 in 1896 to $191,000,000 in 1914; Minnesota from $13,000,000 in 1910 to $196,000,000 in 1914, while Pennsylvania has almost $1,600,000,000 on the assessment roll, though there mortgages are included. The main criticism which can be made of this system is that the increase in revenue is not correspondingly great owing to the lower rate—Iowa actually collected less under the new system; and that a listing system and drastic administration seem to be necessary features.

A second and more recent attempt of solution is that of Wisconsin, which has adopted the income tax after it had met with repeated failures in several States. The example of Wisconsin has been followed, in so far as corporations are concerned, by Connecticut and West Virginia, while Massachusetts is this year submitting to the people a constitutional amendment which will permit the imposition of such a tax.

As a revenue producer the Wisconsin income tax has been an unquestioned success, surpassing all expectations. It has, moreover, succeeded in reaching that personal property which was hitherto escaping, and has been administered at a trifling cost. Whether it could be made to work under the wholly different conditions existing in New York is another question, but no one seriously attempting to solve the problem of taxation of personal property can overlook that interesting experiment.

In connection with the income taxation it is worthy of note that unless the States make some move toward appropriating this source of revenue for themselves the Federal Government will inevitably proceed to totally dry up the source.

The whole problem is a terribly difficult one. It cannot begin to be solved without adequate public consideration and discussion. Let me express the hope, therefore, that THE TIMES will be willing to continue the educational work which it has so ably begun.

OGDEN L. MILLS,
Chairman Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Lessons from Plattsburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The controversy between militia and Plattsburg recruits has interested me very much. Service of sixteen years in the militia has been supplemented by a post-graduate course at Plattsburg. As a matter of fact, there is no basis for controversy between the two institutions, as the one is a complement to the other.

At Plattsburg we were informed by lectures that an army of a million men would be needed to meet a first-class power. The army and militia, constituting the first line, and representing only a fraction of the above required strength, would be shattered to pieces within two months after hostilities began. It is therefore necessary to have available the fabric of a reserve which would soon become the first line. The militia has its own work and may go on its way without considering Plattsburg. The same is true of the Plattsburg recruits.

From my experience, including service in the Spanish-American war, I can say that the Plattsburg outfit was a wonderful collection of men, and a wonderful camp. Any man who has any martial aspirations should consider himself fortunate indeed to receive such instruction, or even to observe the magnificent efficiency of organization, energy, instruction, sanitation, and accomplishment.

CAVALRY.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

In the Border Villages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are large numbers of Germans in Alsace-Lorraine province, as a result of the colonizing efforts after the war of 1871, and these are naturally loyal to Germany. But those native to the soil have demonstrated their love for France, as is proved by the manner in which they have been continually persecuted in an effort to Germanize them. I have read many letters from the French soldiers, (among them one of my brothers, who was in the first battles that carried the French troops into Alsace,) and they all speak feelingly of the enthusiasm with which they were received, how they were kissed by the old men and women who called the soldiers their sons and insisted not only in giving them food but money. In the border villages the inhabitants with their own hands pulled up the posts marking the boundary line between Germany and France.

JEANNE SAURIN WATKINS.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1915.

FREEDOM WAS IN IRELAND'S LAP.

But, of Course, the Man Who Should Have Seized It Boggled—Redmond Committed His Country to the War for Nothing.

By FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON, Editor of The Irish Citizen.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 3, 1914, Mr. John Redmond, leader of Nationalist Ireland, had the finest opportunity of dramatically and effectively asserting Ireland's national rights that has fallen to the lot of any Irish leader within living memory. Sir Edward Grey had announced the English Government's intention of entering the war; Bonar Law had indorsed Grey and pledged the support of the Conservative Opposition to the Government. The two great English parties stood united. That was the supremely right moment to emphasize Ireland's national position, outside of and indifferent to all English politics. Mr. Redmond and his followers represented three-fourths of Ireland—eighty members, as against the twenty representing "Unionist" Ireland—the so-called "English Garrison in Ireland."

Mr. Redmond and his party were returned to the House of Commons, at election after election, for the sole purpose of voicing Ireland's national claims; no other issue clouded Irish general elections for over thirty years. Accordingly, Mr. Redmond should have risen in the House of Commons to say simply: "I have no mandate from my constituents with regard to a European war. I and my colleagues will now return to Ireland to consult the Irish people as to what our attitude should be." Had he said this, and walked out of the House, the effect would have been electrical. All the world would have recognized that Ireland was indeed a nation, not a mere province of England. England, driven by the overmastering pressure of necessity, eager to secure Irish help, would have brushed aside the objections of the dissentient fourth of Ireland, (of whose allegiance she was certain in any case,) and would have granted Irish liberty in full measure. Instead of a shackled Home Rule act, "on the Statute Book," but not to be put into operation till the end of the war, and then not until it has been mutilated, Mr. Redmond could have secured at once as full a measure of autonomy as Canada or Australia—anything short of absolute independence could have been wrested from England's difficulty by a strong leader.

Instead, Mr. Redmond, without mandate or authority, committed Nationalist Ireland to the support of England in the war. His idea of statesmanship was to outbid in "loyalty" the Ulster Unionists, a task intrinsically impossible, for loyalty to the empire was the traditional position of the Ulstermen, while for Mr. Redmond's party it meant a "sharp curve." Almost immediately Mr. Redmond had cause to regret taking up that position. Almost ever since he has been retreating from it.

Last Easter THE NEW YORK TIMES published an account of John Redmond's parade of his volunteers in the City of Dublin. This account included a summary of a speech which it was stated Mr. Redmond delivered on the occasion. Now, Mr. Redmond delivered no speech on that occasion. He did not dare to, because just outside the ranks of his volunteers stood a large crowd of Dublin citizens, ready to howl him down if he attempted to make a public speech in the capital of the country which he is alleged to lead. After silently watching his volunteers file past, Mr. Redmond retired to the seclusion of his hotel, and there handed to the assembled pressmen a written statement. This was the document which was wired to the American press as if it had been a speech publicly delivered.

This incident is typical of the manner in which Irish affairs are distorted, through an English medium, in order to conceal from the American public the true state of Ireland. How many people in America know that, since Mr. Redmond committed himself to the English side in the war, he has been unable to address a public meeting in the City of Dublin. His speeches there have all been delivered behind closed doors, to a carefully selected audience. The same thing is true of most of the rest of the country. Even in his own constituency of Waterford—where he made a speech a few weeks ago—he did not dare to address a public meeting; he spoke in a closed hall to a select few. His lieutenants, who do venture to speak in public, being less conspicuous targets for the popular hostility, cannot do so without continual heckling and interruption from the crowd. Before the war these same men could address open-air meetings in any part of Ireland except Belfast, (the headquarters of Ulster Unionism,) with perfect confidence that their audiences would make short work of any serious interruption. The change is entirely due to the general consciousness that, in casting in his lot with England in this war Mr. Redmond has exceeded his mandate, which had no reference to a European war, and has betrayed the interests of the Irish people, which require the weakening of English imperialism.

The Redmondites, like the Russians, are at present engaged (and have been for many months) in conducting a strategic retirement. From long residence in England and association with English Liberal politicians, Mr. Redmond had, at the time the war started, grown completely out of touch with the Irish people. Himself a "Home Rule Imperialist," he believed he could sway popular feeling in Ireland in the same direction. The power of his political machine, under the direction of that clever manipulator of opinion, Joseph Devlin, was to overbear all possible opposition, as it had done in so many other threatening situations of the last ten years. Support of England in the European war, and open advocacy of recruiting for the English Army, were to be permanently incorporated in the official Nationalist platform. But Mr. Redmond had miscalculated. His personal influence and the strength of his party machine, proved insufficient to make the new policy popular or even tolerable. The opposition of the Sinn Fein elements had been discounted in advance. What Mr. Redmond had not reckoned on was the force of the opposition within the ranks of his own followers. The more strong-minded and clear-sighted of these left the Redmondite party definitely. The remainder held to their leader with that personal loyalty which, for good and for evil, is so marked a trait of the Irish character; but they would not swallow the new policy. Mr. Redmond, like so many other leaders, only retains his nominal headship of the Irish Nationalist Party on condition that he follows it.

That Easter parade furnished one of the proofs of this. When Mr. Redmond started his recruiting campaign, and declared that the Irish Volunteers should enlist in the English Army, the organization split in two—or rather in three, if one takes into account those who dropped out of the ranks rather than openly espouse either side. A small and determined body of men followed Eoin MacNeill, and openly repudiated Redmond's leadership, declaring their intention to fight for Ireland only. A much larger body stuck to Redmond and declared their confidence in his leadership; but they did not enlist! While their words were professing allegiance to Redmond the man, their continued physical presence in Ireland, instead of in Flanders or the Dardanelles, showed that they had not adopted the new Redmond policy. Between 20,000 and 30,000 of them marched in parade before Redmond on Easter Sunday. Mr. Redmond had to be content with their lip confidence, and to overlook the flagrant contempt of his advice shown in their presence. And he has, as far as possible, avoided repeating that advice. Instead of "It is your duty to man the trenches in France and Flanders," the keynote of Redmondite oratory now is, "Ireland has done magnificently in this war, and has already given more than her share of recruits." It is not true; everybody knows that had Irish sympathies been really aroused on the side of England, instead of being swayed in the opposite direction by the knowledge that every historical disaster to England has meant some concession to Ireland, Irishmen could have supplied from six to seven times the actual number of recruits. The total number of Irish recruits does not exceed 60,000, of whom about 25,000 come from the Unionist fourth of the population. But that is how Mr. Redmond saves his face with his English friends while desperately struggling to retain the confidence of his followers in Ireland.

The numerous divisional conventions now being held throughout Ireland to revive and strengthen Mr. Redmond's organization, the United Irish League, show another phase of the same strategic retirement. They are all held behind closed doors, and admission is restricted to the faithful few; but these are not the most striking feature of this campaign. All these conventions duly pass the resolution of confidence in Mr. Redmond in the prescribed form, and their decisions are dutifully boomed in the Redmondite press. But at none of these conventions is there any discussion of the war or of recruiting. The vote of confidence in Mr. Redmond is adopted mechanically, because of past services; but there is no attempt on the part of the manipulators of the machine to secure any indorsement of his pro-war and pro-recruiting policy. They know well that, in the closest of their own conventicles, no such indorsement could be secured. To introduce such a subject would mean the shattering of their machine; and all their attention is now concentrated on keeping the machine going, in the hope that some new turn of the political whirligig may throw a veil of oblivion over the recruiting indiscretions and may enable Mr. Redmond's leadership to obtain a new lease of life.

FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

DEFLECTED COCOA TRADE.

The Santo Domingo Output Now Flows Through This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested to read the report received at the State Department at Washington from Consul General Robert P. Skinner of London under the heading of "Britain Seizes Cocoa Trade."

We have at the present moment in store in New York City 50,000 bags of Santo Domingo cocoa, which amounts to at least 8,250,000 pounds. The arrivals of Santo Domingo cocoa have been larger during the past year than any previous, for the simple reason that the bulk of the cocoa used to go to Hamburg and be reshipped from there to the other European countries. In other words, the United States has, in this instance, gained what Germany has lost.

Regarding the exports from Great Britain to the Scandinavian countries, it is no doubt true that there has been an increase in these since the war started, but the amounts mentioned are infinitesimal in comparison to the shipments that have gone and are still going forward to the Scandinavian countries from New York. Before the war, Ham

MISS CHAMBERS IS MINISTER'S BRIDE

Daughter of Rev. Dr. Nesbitt Chambers of Turkey Weds Rev. Laurens H. Seelye.

SHE HAS COLUMBIA DEGREE

Dr. Talcott Williams, Bride's Uncle, Gives Her Away at Ceremony in Union Theological Seminary.

The wedding of Mis Kate Ethel Chambers, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nesbitt Chambers of Adana, Turkey, and the Rev. Laurens Hickok Seelye of Chatham, N. J., was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, 120th Street and Broadway, The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. L. Clark Seelye, the first President of Smith College, and a great-uncle of the bridegroom.

Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University, an uncle of the bride, gave her in marriage. She has made her home with Dr. Williams in Philadelphia and New York since she came to this country, twelve years ago, for her education.

The bride wore a short-length gown of canton crepe trimmed with lace, with a Court train of embroidered chiffon, and a veil of tulle, caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses.

Miss Dorothea N. Chambers of Bryn Mawr College, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. She was gowned in changeable pink and yellow taffeta, with a picture hat of brown velvet, and carried a bouquet of shaded asters.

Acting as pages were Master Herbert Bixler, son of the Rev. J. W. Bixler of New London, Conn., and Master Robert Chambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers of the Cornell Medical School, this city. They were in brown velvet suits, and wore buckled shoes.

Julius Bixler served as best man for his cousin. The ushers were Paul Douglas of Cambridge, Mass.; Richard S. Douglas of Wooster, Ohio; the Rev. Stanley A. Hunter of Riverside, Cal.; Charles M. Mills of Montclair, N. J.; Lawrence W. Roberts of Utica, N. Y., and the Rev. Theodore A. Walser of Morristown, N. J.

After the ceremony at the chapel a small reception was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Williams, 423 West 117th Street, for the relatives of the couple.

The bride is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of 1911, and took the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University in 1913. Last June she received the degree of Ph. D., her thesis being the translation from the Arabic of a hitherto unpublished work on Moslem sects. Her translation of "Vorlesungen Uber den Islam," by Ignaz Goldzihen, is to be published this Autumn by the Yale University Press. She is a member of the Alumnae Athletic Association, and has conducted mission classes in Mohammedanism at Y. W. C. A. student conferences at various places.

The bridegroom is a son of the Rev. William Jaggo Seelye of North Conway, N. H., formerly Professor of Greek in Wooster College, and Mrs. Seelye, and is a grandson of Julius H. Seelye, for many years President of Amherst College. He is a graduate of Amherst, class of '11, and of the Union Theological Seminary, and has taken his degree of M. A. at Columbia University. At present he is pastor of the Stanley Congregational Church at Chatham, N. J., where he and his bride will be at home in the parsonage on Orchard Road after Dec. 1.

MISS C. S. KECK A BRIDE.

Weds Everit A. Herter in Jamaica—The Attendants.

The marriage of Everit Albert Herter and Miss Caroline Seymour Keck, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Martin Keck of Easthampton, L. I., took place yesterday afternoon in St. Luke's Church, Jamaica, L. I., the Rev. F. R. Treder performing the ceremony.

The bride was in white satin trimmed with Venetian lace and wore a tulle veil. Miss Mary Keck, the maid of honor, wore a velvet-trimmed blue chiffon frock, and the bridesmaids, also in chiffon trimmed in velvet, were the Misses Mary Caroline Pratt, Margaret Ramsdell, Margaret Wheatley, Isabella Tyson, Margaret Wood, Lydia Herter, Mary Keck, and Dorothy James.

Christian Herter was the best man and the ushers were Boughton Cobb, Thomas Keck, Valentine Mott Watson, Washburn, Calvert Smith, Robert Coleman, Theodore Siler, and Rustin McIntosh. The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keck in Easthampton.

Miller-Baker Wedding on Nov. 3.

Miss Charlotte Sanford Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker of 667 Madison Avenue, and Carl A. Miller, son of August Miller of Peekskill, N. Y., are to be married on Nov. 3, at the home of the bride's parents. A small reception is to follow the ceremony.

Miss Eugenia G. Baker, a sister of the bride, will be her only attendant. Mr. Miller and his bride are to live in Eleventh Street.

There engagement was announced last March.

Married in San Francisco.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Dryfoos, daughter of Mrs. Michael Dryfoos of 307 West 100th Street, to Alfred Eisenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Eisenberg of San Francisco, Cal., took place at the Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Rose King and Mrs. Jesse Dreyfoos attended the bride as matrons of honor, and Miss Ruth King was the flower girl. Herbert Dreyfoos, nephew of the bride, acted as page. Mr. and Mrs. Eisenberg will spend their honeymoon in Honolulu and will later make their home in one of the suburbs of San Francisco.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims Gill Wylie of 178 East Seventieth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their Summer home at Seabright, N. J. Mrs. Wylie was formerly Miss Louise S. Woodruff.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Page of Oakland, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Phyllis Page, to William Parker, Jr., of Cedartown, Ga. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. William Earl Dodge, who has been at Newport, arrived here yesterday for the Winter, and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff gave a luncheon yesterday at the Plaza for a number of their friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Phineas Hillhouse Adams of 55 East Sixty-first Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Adams was Miss Marguerite La W. Janvrin before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hubbard, who have been at Larchmont for the Summer, are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter.

The engagement of Miss Ruth E. McEwan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McEwan of Whippany, N. J., to George Frederick Humphreys has been announced. Mr. Humphreys is a son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. Landon Humphreys of Morristown.

A son was born on Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Brower (Miss Marion Willetts) at their country place, Locust Hill, Roslyn, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Mary Farquhar Baker and Henry Le Roy Finch will be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.50 cents per pound.—Advt.

MISS M. IVINS WEDS; A CURIO ROMANCE

Daughter of Late Lawyer Weds Wm. S. Holmes, Her Partner in Antique Shop.

The marriage of William S. Holmes, a son of the late Charles S. Holmes of Freehold, N. J., and Miss Margaret Ivins, a daughter of Mrs. Emma Yard Ivins and the late William M. Ivins, took place quietly at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Freehold, the Rev. John F. Milbank officiating. There were no attendants, and none except the immediate relatives were present. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Holmes went away on their honeymoon, and upon their return will live at Yard and Broad Streets, Freehold.

The bride's father, William M. Ivins, died on July 24 last. He was one of the best-known lawyers and public men in New York, and his death followed shortly after the termination of the suit brought by William Barnes for libel against Colonel Roosevelt, and it was believed that his arduous labors as counsel for Mr. Barnes greatly hastened his death.

Mrs. Holmes has for several years been a collector of antiques, and so was Mr. Holmes. She met him in Freehold, her father's early home, about two years ago, and eighteen months since Mr. Holmes opened an antique shop in Freehold, and associated with him Miss Ivins, and also Miss Emily Peacock. The business association of Mr. Holmes and Miss Ivins led to their marriage.

Mrs. Holmes has one sister, Miss Katharine Ivins, and two brothers, William M. Ivins, Jr., who married Miss Florence Wyman, and James S. Y. Ivins.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DUMBA

He and Mme. Dumba Guests of von Bernstorff at the Ritz-Carlton.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and Mme. Dumba were entertained at a farewell dinner last night in the grill room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and the members of the German and Austrian Embassies.

Among those present were Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Prince Alfred von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Haniel von Halmhausen, Captain Boy-Ed, Captain von Papen, and Allison V. Armour.

Dr. Dumba appeared to be in excellent spirits, and said he was glad that all the difficulties about his departure had been satisfactorily arranged and that all he had to do was to go on board the Nieuw Amsterdam in the morning.

MLLE. PAVLOWA IN OPERA.

Boston Company Revives "The Dumb Girl of Portici" in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Grand opera with an unusual terpsichorean accompaniment opened here tonight for a series of six night and two matinée performances by the combined Boston Grand Opera Company and the Pavlowa Ballet Russe.

The initial performance was a revival of "The Dumb Girl of Portici," an opera not seen in America for nearly a quarter of a century, and in which Anna Pavlowa took the pantomimic rôle of Fenella, the dumb girl.

"The Jewels of the Three Kings," an opera never before presented in Chicago, is to be given, and "Carmen" will also be given with the ballet numbers restored and interpreted by Pavlowa and her company of fifty. Other offerings of the week will be "Madame Butterfly," with the title rôle taken by Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna, in her American début.

"Snowflakes," from Tschaikowsky's nut cracker ballet, and the mimo-dramatic version of "Orpheus and Eurydice," by Gluck, are also to be presented by Pavlowa, Alexandre Volinine, the Ballet Russe, and the Boston Grand Opera principals and chorus.

BARNES AT THE PALACE.

Dividing Honors with Ciccolini, Elizabeth Murray, and Bankoff.

T. Roy Barnes, past master of vaudeville nonsense, and Elizabeth Murray provide most of the fun in this week's program at the Palace Theatre. Mr. Barnes, who has emerged from a recent wreck apparently unscathed, is still trying to sell that magazine, and Miss Murray sings the new melodies with her characteristic gusto. Ciccolini, a young Italian tenor, unfortunately heralded as Europe's greatest opera star, sings several operatic numbers and a little Neapolitan song. His difficulties in living up to the stentorian advance notices were somewhat increased yesterday afternoon by certain inadequacies in the orchestra.

"Demi-tasse," a one-act melodrama by R. H. McLaughlin, is presented by Laura Nelson Hall. This playlet, which is strikingly like a comedy given in London by the Grand Guignol players, is so obviously calculated in its theatricality that it is almost amusing.

M. Bankoff, the name given in the program for a spectacularly gymnastic young dancer, who is no stranger to Broadway, contributes valuably to a bill that has some very dreary stretches in it.

"Fire and Water" is an ironic little comedy of the war, for the Washington Square Players must have their war play, too. It is an interesting dramatic study of the personal amiability in the chance meeting between two Frenchmen and two Germans at a neutralized spring between the hostile lines. The strange illumination such anecdotes always cast upon a war is all the brighter because there are no heroics and special polgnancies here—just the casual humanness of four cogs in two great war machines exchanging bandages, stories, and cigarettes, and behaving in the manner that Eliza Doolittle called "friendly like." It is well done by Edward J. Ballantine and Frank Conroy, the latter a player of ability who is most exciting after as Menelaus.

"The Antick," already familiar in the published text, is a solemn New England fantasy, largely dependent for its gayety on the pretty costumes designed by Robert Locker and the pretty dances in which Lydia Lopokova shines.

The new programs at the Bandbox was presented for the first time to an impressive audience. They came afoot from the literary strongholds on the East River, they came by rapid transit from friendly Greenwich Village, and they came in limousines from the grander avenues a few steps to the west. Reviewers were there from Broadway and professors from Morningside Heights. Otto Kahn watched the proceedings with interest, and Granville Barker is believed to have been seen chuckling at "Helena's Husband," a masterly title, obviously selected for its combination of modernity and inanity, as the name for Mr. Moeller's revision of the Iliad.

Strand Roof Reopens.

The Strand Roof reopened last night under the direction of Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, the group of women who established the resort last year. It will be conducted upon the same lines this year. There will be exhibition dancing and Europe's orchestra will play for the general dancing. A cafeteria luncheon will again be served.

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BANDBOX THEATRE BEGINS ITS YEAR

Washington Square Players Give a Program of Uneven Merit.

BILL OF FOUR PLAYLETS

Abundant Humor in Philip Moeller's Facetious Use of Helen and the Trojan War.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS at the Bandbox Theatre in a program of four playlets: "Fire and Water," by Hervey White; "Helena's Husband," by Philip Moeller; "A Night of Snow," by Roberto Bracco, translation by Ralph Roeder; "The Antick," by Percy MacKaye.

THE PLAYERS.

Edward J. Ballantine,	Walter Frankl,
Harold Meltzer,	Frank Conroy,
Noel Haddon,	Helen Westley,
Agnes McCarthy,	Ralph Roeder,
Alice Harrington,	Robert Strange,
Holland Hudson,	Josephine A. Meyer,
Florence Enright,	Lydia Lopokova,
Malcolm McKinnon,	Josephine Mivesson.

The Washington Square Players, that valorous band that came out of nowhere late last Winter and settled quietly down to the business of taking the curse off the word amateur, began their new season last evening at the Bandbox Theatre. This playhouse, which stands in Fifty-seventh Street a little to the east of Third Avenue, is theirs for the year, and their first program is made up of four one-act plays.

These are "Fire and Water," by Hervey White; "Night of Snow," from the Italian of Roberto Bracco; "Helena's Husband," by Philip Moeller, and "The Antick," by Percy MacKaye, the last a Yankee fantasy enlisting the services of a newcomer to the Players, Lydia Lopokova.

As before, the investiture is accomplished simply, sparingly, with ready aid from taste and imagination. As before, certain freshness and honesty in the playing makes amends for the lack of expertness. The first program is of curiously uneven merit. After you have sat dolorously through a tragedy that is sad in every sense of the word, for instance, your spirits are immediately and completely revived by a saucy pocket-sized farce that is as clever an exploit in the theatre as you would be apt to see in a month of first nights. As before, then, there is enough good in the new bill to balance the bad and make you curious to see the next one, which is half promised for the Monday before Election Day.

The toy of the evening is this piece gravely described as "an historical comedy" and written by Philip Moeller. It is interesting to note that of the four plays given, this is the only one that is the work of one of the members and guiding spirits of the organization. It is a frivolous account of the elopement of Helen with Paris, and the beginning of the late unpleasantness between the Greeks and the Trojans is used to satirize gayly the monstrous momentum with which nations are swept into war.

The first part is done in the dramatic manner which may be called the new impudence. Historically it belongs half way between "Adam's Diary," as translated by Mark Twain, and "Caesar and Cleopatra," as chronicled for the theatre by George Bernard Shaw.

It intrigues Helen as an errant baggage, bored to tears by Menelaus and convinced that he doesn't understand her. She seizes the chance to fly with the handsome Trojan, a chance put in her way by her husband, who is anxious to be rid of her, but not so reckless about it as Henry of England. She leaves only a note that begins, "I am not a bad woman," and it is not until after she is gone that he discovers the identity of her traducer.

This means international complications, ever painful to a pacifist like Menelaus. The treaties, he is grieved, are but scraps of papyrus, and as the curtain falls he is listening dismally while the old librarian assures the sheuting populace below that the spear has been forced into their hand; that they would mobilize in half an hour, and with Zeus as an ally, wipe Troy off the face of the map.

This is brightly written, smartly staged, and played with sufficient spirit and humor. If the Washington Square Players would always be as entertaining as this they might be a real and pitch their tent on Blackwell's Island without loss of patronage. But, unfortunately, it is not all so good as this. There is, for example, "Night of Snow."

This is a short Neapolitan tragedy, translated by Ralph Roeder and badly played by him. It is a squalid study of a man so tortured by the early shame of his mother and his wife that he comes to repudiate them at a time when they have been redeemed by love of him. Night of Snow is inexcusable. It must have been fatally abnormal in the original, its English text is abominably inflated, and it is played by Mr. Roeder as if he were under the impression he had translated a dirge. He has a voice of certain fine quality, and it is so musical that he sings all his speeches as if fascinated by it. "Night of Snow" is tedious and no more than that.

"Fire and Water" is an ironic little comedy of the war, for the Washington Square Players must have their war play, too. It is an interesting dramatic study of the personal amiability in the chance meeting between two Frenchmen and two Germans at a neutralized spring between the hostile lines. The strange illumination such anecdotes always cast upon a war is all the brighter because there are no heroics and special polgnancies here—just the casual humanness of four cogs in two great war machines exchanging bandages, stories, and cigarettes, and behaving in the manner that Eliza Doolittle called "friendly like." It is well done by Edward J. Ballantine and Frank Conroy, the latter a player of ability who is most exciting after as Menelaus.

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HOLDS OUT HOPE TO JEWS.

Russian Minister Says There Will Be More Reforms When War Ends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, has issued a statement giving the result of representations made by him on behalf of the Workers' League for Jewish Emancipation to M. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister, in the course of the latter's recent visit to London.

In a letter to M. Bark Mr. Appleton said many thousands of Jews were full of concern as to the future of the Jews in Russia, and would be glad to receive from him some word of encouragement, pointing out that many Jewish anxieties would be lessened and hopes increased if they could be assured that wherever they performed the duties of citizens they would receive the rights of citizens.

The communication brought an immediate invitation to meet M. Bark, who pointed out that problems of race and creed frequently created extraordinary difficulties for Governments. Russia had, he said, had her share of such difficulties. She had been anxious to overcome them, and it had been for some time a question of discovering the best way. The Jews undoubtedly had claims for consideration, and the Government had been pressed to pass laws conferring additional rights upon them.

An attempt to pass laws of this description would, said M. Bark, have involved controversy and perhaps hostility, and it had seemed wiser for the Russian Government to take the situation entirely into its own hands and confer liberties and privileges by administrative action in the almost certain hope of having this action indorsed and enlarged at the termination of the war.

The Russian Government, the Minister said, had proceeded upon the assumption that knowledge and association would break down prejudice and pave the way for greater privileges and liberties. It had consequently removed restrictions and was permitting Jews to settle down and live among the rest of the population. It was quite true that some districts were still closed to the Jews, mainly those inhabited by Cossacks, but a continuance of this restriction was in the interests of the Jews themselves.

The Minister added that Russia possessed within herself all that went to make up the life of a nation. What she needed were capital and enterprise. He knew the Jews could supply both. If those with lieberal ideas would cooperate, the new Russia would be happier and stronger than she had been under the old régime.

H. S. RADFORD LEFT $53,683.

Property of Explorer Killed by Eskimos Goes to Relatives.

Harry V. Radford, the Arctic explorer who was killed by Eskimos on June 5, 1912, at Bathhurst Inlet, Northwest Territory, left an estate worth $53,683, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. Of this sum, $2,986 will be paid to the estate of T. George Street of Ottawa, Canada, who was killed with Radford. This payment is in accordance with a contract between Radford and Street by which the former was to pay his companion $125 a month and his estate $2,000 in case of Street's death.

Other bequests by Radford are $11,826 each to Joseph B. Edwards, a grand uncle; Sophia M. Edwards, a grand aunt; $7,884 each to Simeon Leland, an uncle; Fanny B. Leland, an aunt, and Fannibelle Leland, a cousin.

The assets of the estate include bank accounts of $25,000, securities valued at $23,423, jewelry worth $956, and a quantity of books and explorer's effects worth $166.

According to the account of the death of the two explorers given soon after the tragedy occurred, Radford engaged a native guide and had him from Bathhurst Inlet. At the last moment before departing, the guide refused to go because his wife objected. The dispute between explorer and guide developed into a fight, in which a second eskimo stabbed Radford in the back. Street, afterwards attempting to escape from the enraged eskimos in his sleigh, was caught and killed.

SEEKS N. B. REAM'S WILL.

State Controller Wants to Assess $40,000,000 Estate.

It was reported yesterday that officials of the office of the State Controller had arranged an interview to take place today with counsel for the estate of Norman B. Ream, who died on Feb. 9 last, leaving property estimated to be worth between $40,000,000 and $100,000,000, although the schedules describing it have not yet been submitted to the State Transfer Tax Office for the purpose of levying the inheritance tax.

The will of Mr. Ream was filed in Connecticut, and permission to see it is said to have been refused to officials representing the New York State Transfer Tax Office. Some of Mr. Ream's estate is in property in Connecticut, but most of it is said to be in stocks and bonds in this city.

Mr. Ream left a widow and six children, one of his sons being Louis Marshall Ream, who married Eleanor Pendleton, an actress, in 1911. Mr. Ream threatened his son with disinheritance after this marriage, but is said to have become reconciled to him before his death.

DYNAMITER ON TRIAL.

One Juror Chosen to Try Schmidt for Blowing Up Los Angeles Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 4.—Slow progress marked the opening day of the trial of Matthew A. Schmidt, charged with the murder of Charles Haggerty in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building Oct. 1, 1910. Four veniremen were examined in four hours. Of these one was excused and the examination of two others postponed until tomorrow.

Most of the morning session was taken up in clearing away objections interposed by the defense as to the legality of drawing the jury and the alleged espionage by the District Attorney of the veniremen. Objection by C. H. Fairall, chief counsel for Schmidt, that the complexion of the jury panel did not comply with the new State law which permitted both property owners as well as non-voters to serve, was overruled by Judge Frank R. Willis.

Schmidt today received telegrams expressing confidence and encouragement from E. N. Nockles, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; his sister, and one signed "New York Friends."

POLICE MUST SALUTE FLAG.

Plain-Clothes Men Think New Order Will Help Criminals.

A new order issued yesterday directed all policemen to salute the flag at parades of the regular army or navy, the National Guard, or of officially recognized State or city organizations. At Police Headquarters and at some of the detective field bureaus plain clothes men said that saluting the flag in public places would have the same affect as the placing of their shields on their coat lapels.

GEO. EDWARDES DIES; LONDON GAIETY HEAD

Famous Producer of Musical Comedies Succumbs to Heart Disease at Almost 63.

ONCE PARTNER OF FROHMAN

He Had Managed Duke of York's, Adelphi, and Other Theatres, and Staged 64 Original Pieces.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—George Edwardes, the English theatrical manager, died in London this morning from heart disease after a long illness.

The name of George Edwardes has long been synonymous with musical comedy throughout the English-speaking world. As managing director of the London Gaiety Theatre, the most famous musical comedy theatre in the world, and proprietor at various times of the Adelphi, Daly's, Garrick, Duke of York's, and other London playhouses, he occupied a unique and important position in the amusement world.

Mr. Edwardes was known in New York through several visits here, the last of which was in 1905, when he came to produce "The Duchess of Dantzig" at Daly's Theatre. His stars and productions, too, have often been seen here. The late Charles Frohman was the principal importer of Gaiety pieces, and while he usually adapted the plays for American use he followed more closely the Edwardes model than any other American producer. From 1903 to 1906 the two managers were associated in the production of several musical comedies at the Prince of Wales's.

In London the Gaiety is an institution. From its chorus many young women of humble birth have married into the aristocracy, and it is a rendezvous for the smartest British audiences. The theatre is more intimate in size than the usual musical comedy houses, and as English society cultivates people of the stage more than does American society an evening at the Gaiety possesses a certain informality, while there is a camaraderie between audience and players that does not often exist in the American theatre.

Up to June, 1913, Mr. Edwardes had produced sixty-four original pieces. Many of these have been seen here, sometimes before, but usually after, their presentation in London. Some of the better known were "A Runaway Girl," "The Messenger Boy," "The Toreador," "The Orchid," "The Spring Chicken," "Our Miss Gibbs," "Peggy," "A Gaiety Girl," "The Geisha," "A Greek Slave," "San Toy," "A Country Girl," "The Merry Widow," "The Dollar Princess," "The Waltz Dream," "Gipsy Love," "The Count of Luxembourg," "The Girl from Kay's," "Veronique," "The School Girl," "The Quaker Girl," "The Dancing Mistress," "The Girl in the Train," "The Marriage Market," and "The Sunshine Girl."

Mr. Edwardes was born Oct. 8, 1852. He was educated for the army, but early became associated with the theatrical business, acting as manager for the late Michael Gunn for many years business manager of the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin. In 1875 he was business manager at the Opera Comique for the late D'Oyly Carte, who produced most of the Gilbert and Sullivan répertoire, and subsequently he was similarly engaged at the Savoy.

He became a manager on his own account by joining John Hollingshead at the Gaiety in December, 1885. Three years later the theatre was turned over to a limited company, Mr. Edwardes remaining as managing director, a position he held ever since. In 1903 the Gaiety was torn down and the new one built.

In the Spring of last year Mr. Edwardes went to Bad Nauheim to take the cure. He was in miserable health at the time, and grave fears were held for his recovery, but he improved steadily, and the last cable from there to reach this country were that he was still improving. He was in Germany when the war began and succeeded in reaching England through the influence of a newspaper man. While he was ill and unable to make productions both his Gaiety and Adelphi Theatres were invaded by American plays. In the former "Adele" was presented and in the latter Sam Bernard, with Ina Claire in his company, made his London début in "The Belle of Bond Street." The was in the Summer of 1914.

CLUB FOR MINISTERS OPENS.

Noted Clergymen Have Quarters in Fifth Avenue Building.

The Clergy Club, which has more than 400 members from many denominations of the Protestant churches, opened its new quarters in the Fifth Avenue Building yesterday afternoon. The rooms are on the second floor, and consist of a library and several meeting rooms.

There are representatives in the club of the following Churches: Baptist, Free Baptist, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Disciples, Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, Universalist, Union, and Volunteers.

Some of the well-known members are the Revs. Cornelius Woelfkin, Nehemiah Boynton, S. Parkes Cadman, Edwin S. Holloway, Newell Dwight Hillis, Charles E. Jefferson, Percy Stickney Grant, Junius B. Remensnyder, Charles L. Goddell, William S. Hubbell, Charles H. Parkhurst, Walter Laidlaw, George H. McClelland, John Haynes Holmes, Ballington Booth, Henry M. Sanders, and George Ernest Merriam.

REGAINS HER HEARING AT 100

Woman's Centennial Observed as Double Celebration.

Mrs. Anna Caldwell, an inmate of the Baptist Home at Throop and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, for twenty years, received the congratulations of friends and relatives yesterday on the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Caldwell also celebrated the complete restoration of her hearing and a marked improvement in her sight.

After suffering for several years from total deafness Mrs. Caldwell awoke one morning six months ago at the home and found that her hearing was completely restored. Physicians observed Mrs. Caldwell for some time to make sure that the cure was permanent. There was no special treatment given to her when she lost her hearing, as it was believed that her age was an obstacle to her recovery. Nature alone is credited with the cure.

Mrs. S. L. Wolff to be Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Stanley L. Wolff of 1 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who spent the Summer here, has returned to New York to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Wolff was formerly Miss Helen Henderson.

JOSHUA HILL DIES.

Donor of Home for Sussex Historical Society Expires in California.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Word was received here today of the death in San Francisco yesterday of Joshua Hill, donor of the fountain in Sussex County Park here, and of $15,000 for the erection of a home for the Sussex County Historical Society. He had gone to California to benefit his health and was stricken with paralysis after attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was 68 years old.

Born here, Mr. Hill attended Newton College Institute and Chester Academy. At 17 he began to teach school and six years later went West. He settled in Fredonia, Kan., and the first year of his residence there he served as Clerk of the Kansas Legislature. He was the first Secretary of the original Fredonia Town Company, and soon after, with $700 borrowed from an uncle, he started the first bank in that place, becoming its cashier. Later, upon developing Parsons, Kan., he organized a bank there and became owner of an immense ranch at Dunn's Station, that State. In 1891, after having amassed a fortune, he retired and bought an estate in Pontiac, Mich. Several years ago he was nominated, but refused to run, for State Treasurer of Michigan on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Hill was an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and an Odd Fellow. His widow, two daughters, and three sons survive him.

W. Henry Phillips, Author, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—Waldorf Henry Phillips, poet and author, is dead at his home in Arlington, a suburb of Baltimore, at the age of 62. He was born in New York City, graduated at Columbia, practiced law in New York for several years, and then took up literary work. His pen name was Henry Waldorf Francis. He had made three tours of the world and enjoyed the friendship of the late King Edward and other monarchs. He was a friend of General Gordon, who inspired him to write a novel concerning the civil war, which he had intended publishing. Surviving him is his wife, who was Miss Bessie Lowndes Parker of New York City. He also left a brother, Edwin Phillips of New York City, and two sisters, Misses Louisa and Esther Phillips, both of New York.

Ex-Premier Staaff Dead.

STOCKKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 4.—The death was announced today of Karl Albert Staaff, former Premier of Sweden.

Karl Albert Staaf, Liberal Party leader, was a Minister without portfolio in the coalition cabinet of 1905, but shortly afterward resigned and formed a cabinet in which he was Premier and Minister of Justice. He resigned in 1906, being succeeded as Premier by M. Lindeman. In 1911 he again formed a cabinet, remaining in office until February, 1914, when the Cabinet resigned because of differences between King Gustaf and its members as to the King's right to make political speeches without first ascertaining if the Cabinet approved of the substance of them.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH EUGENE CASSERLY, founder and for many years President of the Remington Sherman Company, safes, of 359 Broadway, died on Sunday at his home, 306A Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

SIEGFRIED ROSENBERG, who founded S. Rosenberg & Co., importers, of 1 Bond Street, in 1865, died on Sunday at his home in Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Frankfort and came here in 1865. For forty years Mr. Rosenberg was widely known among importers of this city, and ten years ago went back to Germany to live.

FREDERICK BROEKER, a cafe proprietor, died yesterday at his home, 113 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his fifty-fourth year. He was the founder of the Consumers' Ice and Coal Company.

ANDREW J. HAMILTON, 58 years old, a Custom House broker who lived in Graham Court, New York, died last night of diabetes at the Hotel Montclair, Montclair, N. J.

WILLIAM M. WHELAN, Superintendent of the Elizabethtown Water Company, died suddenly today at the home of his sister, Mrs. James McCabe, 4 Emerson Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

Captain FREDERICK HARPENAU, who was one of the oldest Sandy Hook pilots in the service at the time of his retirement five years ago, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 16 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst. He was in his seventy-fifth year, and had been a pilot for forty-two years. Captain Harpenau was a member of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association and B. P. O. Elks Lodge 22. He left a widow.

Mrs. JANE EMMA CURTIS, widow of Charles D. Curtis, formerly a contractor of Syracuse, N. Y., died on last Saturday at her home, 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. She was a native of London, England, and left a daughter, Mrs. Ruth M. Cropsey.

JOHN MUIR, 51 years old, a compositor and linotype operator for the American Drug Syndicate, is dead at his home, 1,724 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Orkney Islands, Scotland, and was a deacon of St. Mark's Church and formerly a teacher in the Sunday School. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

GEORGE J. GODFREY, for many years in the meat business in Greenpoint, and for a quarter of a century a deacon in the First Free Baptist Church in Williamsburg, died on Sunday at his home, 1,069 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Godfrey was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for the last fifty years.

CLARENCE LE ROY BENNETT, chief carpenter in the United States Navy, died in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital on Friday, and was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Bennett was 47 years old, and had been with the navy since 1898, his commission being signed by President McKinley, and later by President Roosevelt.

THOMAS PORTER WILKINSON, Treasurer and General Manager of Wilkinson Bros. & Co., paper manufacturers at 419 Broome Street, Manhattan, died on Saturday at the home of his son in Montclair, N. J., and was buried yesterday from his late residence, 1,062 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Wilkinson was born in East Farnham, Canada, seventy-six years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1872. He was a Trustee of the Central Congregational Church for twenty-seven years, and a teacher in the Sunday School for the same length of time. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. JOSEPH D. FLICK, 43 years old, wife of the superintendent of the City Farm Colony at Castleton Corners, Staten Island, died on Sunday at her home there.

WILLIAM F. BALKHAM, formerly a member of the Democratic State Committee, died on Sunday at his home in Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. EDWARD H. DUTCHER, wife of the Principal of the Eastern Public School of East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there, in her fifty-fifth year.

JOHN J. McALEER, one of the fourteen survivors of the crew of the U. S. S. Kearsarge of civil war fame, died on Sunday at his home in East Cambridge, Mass., in his seventy-fourth year.

Captain CHARLES W. FRISBIE of Kittery Point, Me., one of the last of the old sea Captains of Maine, died suddenly on Sunday on the tug W. Mitchell Davis, at her dock in East Boston.

OCTAVIUS DONNELL, a former member of the Boston Fire Department and the inventor of the "drop hitch" harness now in use in all the Fire Departments throughout the world, died on Sunday at his home in Bryantville, Mass., in his sixty-eighth year.

WILLIAM ROBB, formerly City Treasurer of Montreal, died suddenly on Sunday on the steps of the Erskine Presbyterian Church, in that city. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and was in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. MARIE EULALIE CHANROUZ, 74 years old, widow of Eugene Chanrouz, who made the canna lily famous, died yesterday at her home, 138 Smart Avenue, Flushing.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

The New Synagogue
RABBI EPHRAIM FRISCH, Minister,
announces that its permanent place of worship will be at
43 WEST 86th STREET
Between Columbus Ave. & Central Park West.

Divine services will be held there on Friday evenings at 8:15 and on Saturday mornings at 10, beginning with Friday ev

OPEN FIGHT SOON FOR CONSTITUTION

Ex-Senator Root and Convention Leaders Plan a Vigorous Campaign.

LABOR MEN ARE OPPOSED

Take Formal Action at Albany Conference—Ask Gompers to Send Speakers Here.

A vigorous campaign for the adoption of the new Constitution will soon be in full swing. Elihu Root, who was President of the Constitutional Convention and its guiding spirit, will take an active part in the fight, as will a number of the delegates at large and leading members of the convention, irrespective of party affiliations.

The campaign will be conducted under the auspices of a committee of thirty, composed of delegates, which was appointed by Mr. Root just before the convention took its final adjournment. Under a resolution adopted by the convention this committee is to explain the various features of the new Constitution to the voters. In case the new organic law is ratified at the polls the committee is also to offer aid and assistance to the Legislature in drafting the new laws which the adoption of the Constitution would render necessary.

The special committee has already opened headquarters at Albany, from which the up-State campaign will be conducted. Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, who has been appointed Secretary of the Constitutional Convention Committee, is in charge of the Albany headquarters. The campaign in this city will be conducted from a local headquarters, to be opened within a day or two.

The impression which has got abroad that there is little or no interest in the new Constitution among the voters and that this apathy may spell disaster at the polls is not by any means shared by men who were prominent in the deliberations of the convention. Half a dozen such men who were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES said that if the invitations to discuss the new Constitution which they received with almost every mail were any indication, there was great anxiety among the voters everywhere to have the provisions of the new organic law explained to them.

Mr. Root has already accepted an invitation to speak at the dinner of the Economic League this month. He will make the new Constitution the theme of his after-dinner address. The Republican Club, it was learned yesterday, is to arrange a dinner in honor of Mr. Root, at which, it is expected, he will make the new Constitution his topic. Mr. Root, who has been ill for two weeks, is now in good health again and is eager to enter the fight. Some of his fellow-delegates in the Constitutional Convention are urging Mr. Root to accept one or two of the invitations which have reached him to address up-State audiences.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who was majority leader of the convention; ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who, as Chairman of the Convention Committee on State Finance, took the most active part in evolving the budget plan which is a part of the new Constitution, and Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the committee on Industrial Interests and Relations, who was active in the fight for the labor reforms which were incorporated in the new fundamental law, all have received scores of invitations to address audiences both in this city and in other parts of the State.

"I think there is more interest in the new Constitution than people generally imagine," said Mr. Parsons to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I have felt all along that the Constitution will be ratified at the polls, and nothing has occurred recently to change that opinion."

Referring to the recent appeal made by Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, to the labor organizations to vote against the new Constitution, Mr. Parsons said:

"The debate in the Constitutional Convention which Judge Cullen cites in his recent statement shows that those who voted to strike out the amendment reported to the convention by the Bill of Rights Committee did so because they believed it unnecessary.

"I personally voted against striking out the amendment, but I did so as a matter of sentiment, and not because I thought that it was needed. If it is necessary, the remedy does not lie in defeating the entire Constitution, which has in it hundreds of things which experience has shown to be necessary, but to have the amendment to which Judge Cullen's statement has reference submitted by the Legislature as a subsequent amendment to the new Constitution."

Henry L. Stimson, in a statement made public yesterday, called Judge Cullen's statement "illogical and almost absurd." In his statement he said that the amendment was rejected on the day before final adjournment, a time of great pressure.

"I confess," he continues, "it strikes me as absolutely illogical and almost absurd to urge that just because this provision under these circumstances was omitted the voters should now reject the entire Constitution. If we reject the Constitution we do not add this provision to the existing law any more than we spite our face by biting off our nose. The Constitution has been without such a provision for 138 years, and it is conceded that no abuse has arisen from the absence of such a provision in this State. Why should we now reject all the good things that are in this admirable document because in the hurry of the last day a good provision was rejected? The thing to do is to submit this proposal to the people as a separate amendment through the action of the Legislature.

"The labor people thus appealed to by Judge Cullen to reject the new Constitution should remember before they follow his advice that if they reject it, they will reject several valuable amendments which have been put in the new Constitution at the suggestion of the labor organizations. Among these are the amendment extending the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation law to occupational diseases, the amendment granting power to the Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses, and the raising of legislative salaries so that labor men can afford to become members of the Legislature, and last, but not least, the amendment making the State Industrial Commission a constitutional body, thus removing it beyond the sphere of partisan politics."

A resolution indorsing the new Constitution will be offered and presumably adopted at the meeting to be held tonight by the Republican County Committee.

OPPOSE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Labor Leaders Open Campaign and Ask Gompers to Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Representatives of labor in session here today decided by a unanimous vote to oppose the proposed new Constitution because of its bureaucratic features. At the same time they decided to favor the adoption of the proposal to issue $27,000,000 additional Barge Canal bonds and the woman suffrage amendment. More than 125 delegates attended today's meeting. They included the members of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor and representatives of local and central federations from all parts of the State. They said that they represented 2,000,000 workers. James P. Holland, President of the Federation's Council, presided at the meeting.

In addressing the delegates Mr. Holland said that more than 90 per cent. of the organized workers of the State were opposed to the new Constitution.

"Our principal objections to it," he said, "are to the short ballot and the executive budget proposals, both of which we think have a tendency toward bureaucracy, and to the failure to include in the bill of rights a provision definitely declaring that no citizen shall be subject to military courts while civil courts are open.

"On account of these and other less objectionable features we are forced to ignore the occupation disease clause, and the legislative salary increase as well as other good features in the proposed document. We wanted a separate submission of each proposition, then we could have made our own selection."

Richard H. Curran of Rochester and Thomas V. O'Connor of Buffalo, who were delegates in the Constitutional Convention, participated in the debate. Mr. Curran defended the proposed new Constitution, while Mr. O'Connor opposed it.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who was Chairman of the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention, present by invitation, spoke strongly in favor of the new Constitution. He was delegated to attend today's meeting, he said, by President Elihu Root of the convention.

Secretary John M. O'Hanlon, who represented the Federation at the Constitutional Convention, in his report indorsed the proposals in the new Constitution abolishing the Governor's emergency message and the increase in the pay of members of the Legislature. Mr. O'Hanlon told how the labor delegates to the Constitutional Convention voted on various matters. He indorsed the action of Delegates James H. Dahm and Thomas V. O'Connor. Mr. Curran, at a session of the Constitutional Convention, explained that he voted for the Constitution as he thought labor got its fair share. In his argument today he took the same stand.

A motion for a vote of confidence in Richard H. Curran was declared out of order by President Holland, and in an appeal his decision was sustained by a vote of 38 to 35.

The meeting directed the Council of the Federation of Labor to draft an appeal to the organized workers of the State setting forth the reasons why the new Constitution should be disapproved. Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is to be requested to send national organizers into this State to conduct a campaign of opposition.

Governor Whitman said today that he intended to vote for the new Constitution. At the same time he made it known that he did not intend to make any campaign speeches for the Constitution. "I will be quite busy here," he said in explanation.

URGES WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Herbert Parsons Appeals to Labor Temple Audience.

Herbert Parsons addressed an audience of 200 persons last night in the Labor Temple, at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on "The Revised Constitution." He urged his hearers to vote for the revised organic law.

Mr. Parsons devoted most of his time to the woman suffrage amendment, which also goes before the voters this Fall. Mr. Parsons said that his business had called him West on a number of trips since woman suffrage was adopted in Western States, and he had found that even its former opponents were heartily in favor of it after having had an opportunity to see how it worked out in practice. Women were good citizens in every State in which they were permitted to vote, he said.

"On the woman suffrage slip that will be handed to you when you go to vote," he said, "you will find a little blank space marked opposite the word 'Yes.' That is the only correct place on this ballot to make your mark."

Several persons in the audience asked Mr. Parsons to explain points in the new Constitution. A Socialist said that "we" have been feeling for the past twenty-five years that "inside influences" were running the Government, and he wanted to know why the Constitutional Convention had not adopted the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. Mr. Parsons said that this subject had not been agitated in New York, and that the delegates to the convention had received no instructions from voters on the subject when they were elected.

To Explain the New Constitution.

An important lecture in the Board of Education course to be given this evening at the Wadleigh High School, at 115th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, at 8:15 o'clock, will be on "The Revised Constitution," by J. Hampden Dougherty. If the many reforms of the Constitution are adopted Mr. Dougherty says the State will be enabled to make great strides in the art of civil government.

ORDERS NUISANCE INQUIRY.

Whitman Tells Dr. Biggs to See How Jersey Offends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Governor Whitman today took up the complaints of New York City in regard to the nuisance caused by the stifling odors from New Jersey factories. The Governor directed Health Commissioner Biggs to make an investigation, and report his conclusions to him. The order was in the nature of a proclamation and was as follows:

"A complaint having been made by residents of the County of New York that, within the State of New Jersey, at Edgewater, in said State, there are now maintained and operated certain extensive manufacturing plants, works, and factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, the refining of oil, the manufacture of soaps or other products, and that such manufacturing plants are constantly generating and causing to be discharged over the territory comprising New York County, in the State of New York, and particularly that part of said county adjacent to the avenue known as Riverside Drive, vast quantities of noisome and disagreeable smoke, fumes, effluvia, noxious and poisonous vapors, and gases, which injure and endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety, and property of a considerable number of persons, citizens of New York County, aforesaid;

"I therefore require you to make an examination into the matters alleged in said complaint, and into the questions affecting the security of life and health in the locality aforesaid in the County of New York, and to report the results thereof to me on or before the first day of November, 1915."

The order was transmitted to Dr. Biggs by the Governor's Secretary, William A. Orr, and the inquiry will be started without delay.

JERSEY ACTS ON FUMES EVIL.

State Health Board to Investigate River Factories.

Members of the West End Association who met last night in the Hotel Ansonia to discuss means of abating the nuisance of smoke and odors which drift across the Hudson River from the New Jersey shore and permeate the upper west side, heard with satisfaction from Dr. Haven Emerson of the Department of Health that he had received a letter from the New Jersey State Board of Health offering to co-operate with the State and municipal boards here. It was announced that the Jersey Health Board would send experts through the factories along the Hudson to determine which ones caused the nuisance and how it might be stopped.

The meeting adopted a resolution framed by the Committee on Acid and Fumes calling on the Attorney General to take action, but it was realized that the offer of New Jersey to co-operate held promises of more speedy results.

GIRL AND YOUTH SHOT.

Saloon Keeper's Son Was Firing at Rowdies, Police Say.

Lucy Marion, 16 years old, of 97 Newark Street, and John Griggs, 19 years old, of 45 South Street, Newark, were struck last night by stray bullets said to have been fired by Morris Rosenbaum from the door of his father's saloon at 276 Central Avenue. The girl was wounded in the stomach and is in a serious condition. Griggs was struck in the foot.

According to witnesses, rowdies invaded the Rosenbaum saloon and beat young Rosenbaum and his mother when they attempted to put them out. Rosenbaum finally obtained possession of the revolver and followed the fleeing rowdies to the door, firing three shots after them as they ran down Central Avenue.

Miss Marion and Griggs were walking in the avenue at the time within range of the revolver. As soon as they cried out that they were wounded Rosenbaum ceased firing and went to their assistance. He was later arrested. The rowdies escaped.

COLUMBIA LEADS WORLD'S COLLEGES

Opening Shows Registration of 14,573 Students, a Gain of 1,800 Over Last Year.

MANY CHANGES IN FACULTY

Undergraduate Department Passes 1,000 Mark—Year's Gifts $364,633.

Notwithstanding that gifts to Columbia University during the last year have fallen off materially owing to the war, the trustees were able to report yesterday at their first meeting of the new academic year that the yearly deficit was only $13,502.55, which is the lowest in any recent year. In other years the deficit has been $60,000.

Another encouraging feature marking the opening of the new term is the increase in registration, which totals to date 14,573, as compared with 12,743 last year. Exclusive of the extension teaching department and the Summer session, the resident students in the other departments number 6,618, an increase of 600.

In the extension teaching department the total registration is 1,996, an increase of nearly 1,000 students. Professor James C. Egbert, director of the department, in explaining the extraordinary increase, stated that the new courses added had drawn many new students to the night courses as well as those offered during the day, and that he expected that the total registration before the end of the year would rise to 5,000 students.

The undergraduate class entering Columbia has finally passed the 1,000 mark by fifty-nine students. This registration includes the students who are entering college with the ultimate intention of taking up graduate work in the Graduate Engineering School. Under the new system at Columbia, the science courses are on a six-year basis, which includes three years' work for the student in college.

Expect 18,000 Students.

These figures are made up before registration is complete, and there will be many late registrations to be added. The entering classes in February will also be added to the total, so that Columbia may well expect a total registration for the year of nearly 18,000 students. Even with its present registration, it is probably the largest university in the world.

Gifts to the amount of $8,460 were announced at the meeting yesterday. Charles R. Crane gave $1,500 to the Summer session for special courses, one of the first direct gifts received by that department to carry on its Summer work. The other gifts follow:

From anonymous donor, for salaries in the department of pharmacology, $1,385.

Mrs. Louis K. McClymonds, for the maintenance of scholarships in Columbia College, $1,500.

From the Royal Netherlands Government, toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina Lecturer, $875.

From the Class of 1890, Arts and Mines, toward the cost of the pylon at Broadway and 116th Street, $750.

From anonymous donors, for assistance in the department of anthropology, $600.

From the Class of 1879, Mines, to be added to the Class of 1879 Loan Fund, $500.

From Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, for apparatus in the laboratory of experimental physics, $560.

From Professor M. I. Pupin, to provide instruction in Russian in the Summer session of 1915, $300.

From Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Class of 1903, for room rent in Hartley Hall of a designated officer, $250.

From James Loeb, for the purchase of books on labor for the library, $175.

From Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, toward the tuition fee of a designated student in Columbia College, $150.

Apparatus valued at $275 from the Goulds Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for use in the department of mechanical engineering.

Lensmaking machinery, testing lenses, and miscellaneous apparatus, valued at $1,000, from the American Optical Company.

From F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Class of 1868, to provide a scholarship for a designated student, $175.

Changes in the Faculty.

The changes made in the Faculty and the leaves granted follow:

Professors Fullerton, Philosophy; Farrington, Education; Pupin, Electro-Mechanics; Kirchwey, Law; MacVannel, Education; Fontaine, Romance Languages; Bigongiari, Romance Languages; Muller, Romance Languages; Kemp, Geology, and Reynolds, Law, as well as to Associate Prévot, Architecture, and Dr. Francis R. Fraser, Instructor in Clinical Medicine. Professor Bigongiari has been called to military service in Italy and Professor Muller and Mr. Prévot are in service with the French Army. Dr. Fraser is also absent with the French Army, rendering medical service.

Professor Kemp's work in geology during the first half year will be carried on by Professors Heinrich Ries of Cornell University and Waldemar Lindgren of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Bert Edward Young of Vanderbilt University will carry on the work of Assistant Professor Fontaine in romance languages. Dr. Ettore Cadorin of Venice, Italy, will take the courses in Italian assigned to Assistant Professor Bigongiari.

It was announced that Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research, had been elected by the Medical Faculty to be delegate to the University Council for the unexired term of Dr. M. Allen Starr, retired from active service.

Total Income $2,920,031.

The annual report of John McLean Nash, Treasurer of the university, was submitted, showing that the deficit for the year ended June 30, 1915, was $13,532.55, this being much smaller than in any recent year. The total income of the corporation for the year (not including the income of Barnard College, Teachers College, and the College of Pharmacy) was $2,920,031. The expenditures for the year included $100,000 paid into the redemption fund established to discharge the bonded indebtedness of the university, and $124,639.20 expended for interest on the corporate debt.

T. N. Metcalf was appointed Associate in Physical Education so he can be available to act as football coach.

The registration table given out by the Trustees follows:

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Columbia College	941	1,059
Barnard College	656	649
Non-professional graduate Faculties	1,323	1,807
Applied Science	458	383
Law	417	454
Medicine	323	345
Pharmacy	483	462
Teachers College	1,584	1,815
Architecture	102	83
Journalism	132	135
Total	6,419	7,142
Double registration (Educ. in Philos.)	401	524
Net total	6,018	6,618
Extension teaching	1,135	1,996
Summer session	5,500	5,961

The additions made by gift to the funds of the university, chiefly for special and designated purposes, amounted to $364,633.74.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN WEST.

Three to Six Inches in Dakota—Light Flurry in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—The first snow of the season fell here today, the light flurry continuing only a few minutes.

Deadwood, S. D., reported a snowfall of from three to six inches throughout the Black Hills last night, the first general fall of the season.

NEW ROW ON AT U. OF P.

Stotesbury's Stepson Objects to Nearing's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—With the controversy over the dismissal of Professor Scott Nearing by the University of Pennsylvania at its height came the announcement tonight by James H. R. Cromwell, stepson of E. T. Stotesbury, a Trustee of the University and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Traction Company, that he had discontinued his course in economics because an instructor said "the transit company has Philadelphia by the throat and is strangling it."

"I think I did what was right," said young Cromwell. "When you are in a class room and hear your father indirectly insulted wouldn't you feel you were justified in acting?

"Last Wednesday I sat in Logan Hall and heard H. L. Baldensperger, who succeeded Professor Nearing, strike at the transit company. I immediately told my father about the lecture and he advised me to do what I considered best. I therefore notified the college authorities I desired to drop the economics course. I have decided to give up permanently that part of my college education.

"I knew nothing about economics before I started the course, but if that lecture is a sample of what is to follow, I'm mighty glad I dropped it. Mr. Baldensperger, I understand, intends to go right on in Professor Nearing's footsteps. I wanted to study economics, but I don't think young men should be taught that the rich are trying to strangle the poor."

E. T. Stotesbury refused to be quoted in the matter tonight, while Professor Baldensperger and the university officials likewise were silent.

Professor Nearing's denials of statements made by Dr. J. William White in defense of the professor's removal have called forth a rebuttal from Dr. White.

Dr. White's statement in part is as follows:

"Dr. Nearing questions my statement as to the unfitness of his lay audiences to digest his views. I judged of their unfitness by the symptoms of mental indigestion which they subsequently evidenced.

"He says that he did not teach certain things. I also said that he did not teach them, and that he had been misunderstood. But I added that the opportunities that he so often offered for such misunderstandings were harmful to the university. This was correct.

"I am told positively that an offer to continue Dr. Nearing's salary was conveyed to him and was understood to have been declined. He says that no such offer was made. I am compelled to believe this either is a genuine misunderstanding or a quibble. I am inclined to think it is the latter, but at any rate he can scarcely object to the fact that when I thought he had refused such an offer I commended him for his independence."

BISHOP CODMAN VERY ILL.

Maine Prelate Operated Upon for a Complaint Not Fully Understood.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Bishop Robert Codman of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, who was operated upon in a hospital here today, was reported tonight to be in a critical condition. The hospital authorities tonight issued the following statement:

"Bishop Codman entered the hospital suffering from an obscure complication, the exact nature of which is not fully understood. An attempt has been made to relieve this condition by an operation. His condition remains still critical."

Bishop Codman and Miss Margaretta Porter were married on Sept. 16 at Bar Harbor. His bride is the daughter of Mrs. John Biddle Porter of Philadelphia and Bar Harbor. Their wedding was quiet, as the bride was in mourning for her father, Colonel John Porter, U. S. A.

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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
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A reproduction of the Frankfurter Zeitung's Graphic Charts, showing how Germany has met conditions imposed by the war.

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Stability

The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demand respect.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,162
1907	11,345,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,305
1909	13,491,288
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,651
1913	16,202,337
1914	17,220,503
(War Period)	

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Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks
Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a table illustrating the market position of leading industrial preferred stocks and suggesting an advantageous investment policy.
Send for Table No. 182.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Reaction After Further Advances—Results of the Anglo-French Loan.

The stock market remained yesterday under the sway of the very active public speculation which has been responsible for the violence of recent movements and which in themselves were the chief cause of the reaction which occurred yesterday after numerous further advances, some of which ran to considerable length. The dealings were on a broad scale, but heavy as was the selling which brought reaction to most stocks in the list it did not suffice in some instances to prevent further large net advances. For the most part, however, these occurred in stocks which have reached a position in which their prices are influenced by a relatively small amount of trading. There were conspicuous exceptions to this statement, but it was true on a sufficient scale to suggest to many observers of the market that certain stocks were being bid up to facilitate selling elsewhere. The same inferences, however, drawn from similar action by the market during earlier stages of this movement proved ill-founded for as much as contrary movements of this kind, attributed to organized profit taking and organized efforts to offset the effects of profit taking, proved merely the forerunner of renewed advances.

The strength of the market in the early trading during the period when the accumulation of public orders over the end of the week would naturally exert the most effect on prices and the subsequent sharp decline from the figures obtained during the first hour's buying, carried the impression that while the public was still enthusiastic, traders nearer the scene of Stock Exchange operations were inclined in increasing number to take the view that the forward movement had about spent its force. The sort of irregularity which yesterday's market showed was a natural result of this conflict of viewpoints. It was a market swayed by such factors rather than by any consideration of the news. If the fact that Germany's latest communication on the sinking of the Arabic had failed to meet entirely the position of the United States had been an active market influence prices would have been weak at the opening, rather than later in the day. On the other hand, if the market had been in any close way related to the formal announcement of the closing of the subscription to the underwriting of the Anglo-French loan signifying the complete success of this transaction, it would have been stronger in the afternoon than in the morning, but the contrary of this was the fact.

The stock market which we have been having has not been unrelated to the conditions which have called for and have made possible this most important international transaction, but it was not the day's news in respect to this transaction which governed the course of prices yesterday. But the formal conclusion of the underwriting of this loan is none the less an event of very great importance. What it means for the trade of this country and for this country's financial position will no doubt more clearly appear as time goes on, for it is inevitable that it should exert great effect upon both. This achievement of our bankers is all the greater when it is considered in the light of the inexperience of this market in international loans. It is an achievement too which will benefit every section of the country. The manufacturing districts will feel its favorable influence, the grain producing sections likewise, and so, too, will the cotton growing States.

Important information bearing on the position of the South came to hand yesterday in the Government's cotton condition report, the showing in which would have caused concern if what the South was hoping for this year was a large crop rather than higher prices, even if a small crop is necessary to produce them. The indicated yield of less than 11,000,000 bales suggests a falling off from last year's production much greater than had been forecast and a sharp advance in cotton options indicated the estimate which the market put upon this showing as a factor in increasing the value of the staple. If the South should look upon this falling off in probable production of cotton as good news, as it is most likely to do, it can consider in this same connection the fact that the successful flotation of the Anglo-French loan has at the same time given added assurance of Europe's ability to buy here the cotton which it needs. That same sort of assurance is given in respect to all of our exportable products and it is not too much therefore to look upon the granting of this credit to Great Britain and France as the most important single step which we have yet taken to insure the foreign trade prosperity which has come to us through the conditions brought about by the war.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Success of Allies' Loan Causes Satisfaction to Traders.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The success of the Anglo-French loan in the United States caused satisfaction in financial circles here, but American exchange eased off to 4.71¾ today on a few buying orders.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting. A few gilt edged securities, oil shares and Japanese bonds received attention at steady prices, but the war loan dropped a fraction. Copper stocks were firm with the metal.

Transactions in the American section were principally in Canadian Pacific and United States Steel, at steady prices. The other shares were neglected and the closing was dull.

Money was in moderate demand and discount rates were easy.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed Saturday, Oct. 9.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	75.55	74.19	74.60	+ .16
Industrials	98.45	94.58	96.03	+ .14
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Sept. 27	84.95	83.03	83.99	+ .91
Sept. 28	85.16	83.52	84.15	+ .16
Sept. 29	85.45	83.59	84.07	+ .08
Sept. 30	84.89	82.76	84.20	+ .13
Oct. 1	84.85	83.39	83.98	— .22
Oct. 2	85.51	84.19	85.16	+1.18
Oct. 4	87.00	84.38	85.31	+ .15
Range of Fifty Stocks.				
	High.	Low.		Last.
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.			
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17 67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30 82.30
Oct., 1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.91	Oct. 4 73.89
Year, 1915	87.00	Oct. 4	58.90	Feb. 24 85.31
Year, 1914	73.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30 69.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1915.

Total sales	Stocks, (Shares.)
Same day last year	1,404,159
Year to date	Exch. closed
Same period last year	119,108,421
Average price and change 50 stocks	45,989,158
Same day last year	85.31 + .15
	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.00	Oct. 4	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅜	32½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	46	61,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	46¼	49⅝	45¼	45⅞	
72½	73½	4,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75	76	73¾	73½	−1⅛
68	69	6,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	70	72	68	68	−1
95¼	96	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96⅝	97⅝	95⅞	95⅞	−1⅜
64¼	64½	5,200	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅝	66⅝	64½	64½	−2¼
87	89½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	88	
64	64½	78,500	Am. Can	65¾	66½	64	64¼	−1¼
106¾	107½	100	Am. Can pf	107	107	107	107	−1
90¼	90½	50	Do., odd lot	108	108	108	108	
114	116	59,600	Am. Car & Fdry	94	98	90	90¼	−4¾
154	155	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	−1
57	57¾	3,100	Am. Coal Products	158	158	154¼	154½	−2½
10¾	11	6,300	Am. Cotton Oil	56¾	59¼	56¼	57½	+ ⅞
47½	48	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	11¾	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¾	50	47⅝	47⅞	−2⅛
21½	22	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	23	23½	23	23½	+ ½
36½	37	4,800	Am. Linseed	22¼	22½	21	22	
70½	71	300	Am. Linseed pf	38	38	37¼	37¼	−1¼
99	100	43,200	Am. Locomotive	73	74½	70	70⅝	−1⅞
6¾	7¼	300	Am. Locomotive pf	99⅞	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅝
86¼	86½	1,100	Am. Malt	7⅞	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
107¾	108	18,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85	87½	85	86¼	+ ⅝
64	64½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103⅝	106⅝	103¾	106⅝	− ¼
108¼	109	11,900	Am. Steel F'dries	65	67	64	64	
115	117	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	106¼	108½	106¼	108¼	− ⅛
122½	123⅝	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	
228	231	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123¼	123½	123¼	123¼	
51¾	52	100	Am. Tobacco	228½	229¼	228½	228¾	+ ¼
50	50¾	8,700	Am. Tobacco pf	52¾	54	51¾	51¾	− ¾
96½	96¾	1,400	Am. Woolen	51¾	51¾	50¼	50¼	− ¾
9	10	600	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	100	98¾	99	
72¾	73	200	Am. Writing P. pf	9	9	9	9	
		14,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	74	74½	72¾	72⅞	−1½
103½	104	200	Assets Realization	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	
100	100¼	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	104	103¾	103½	+ ¼
108½	111	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	
121¼	122	200	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	+1
108	112	21,500	Baldwin Loco	127	127	120½	121½	−1⅝
87⅜	88⅛	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	−2⅜
73¾	74½	6,500	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88⅝	87⅛	87⅝	− ⅛
394	399	1,000	Baltimore & O. pf	74	74⅞	74	74⅝	+ ⅛
162	163	2,400	Bethlehem Steel	375	396½	375	395	+20
83⅜	84½	450	Bethlehem Steel pf	164	164	163½	164	+4
83	87	500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅝	850	Brown Shoe pf	85	85	85	85	+1
60	60¼	2,250	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30	34	600	Butte & Superior	61¼	61¾	60	60	− ⅜
19¾	20¼	1,700	Butterick	36	33½	33½	33½	−1½
44¾	45½	700	California Petrol	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20	
159½	160	7,000	California Petrol pf	45¾	46	45¼	46	
52½	53	10,800	Canadian Pacific	157⅜	160¾	157¼	159¼	+ 2
106	107¾	100	Central Leather Co	53¾	54⅞	52⅝	52½	−1
50¾	51	5,400	Central Leather pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
12⅝	12½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	50½	51½	50¾	51	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	1,400	Chi. Great Western	12	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
86¼	86¾	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32¼	33⅛	32	32½	+ ⅛
124⅞	125¼	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85¼	86⅞	85¼	86⅝	+ ⅞
128½	129¼	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124⅞	125¼	124⅞	125	− ⅛
22½	23	9,600	Chi., Northwest	128⅝	129¼	128⅝	129¼	+2¼
46½	46¾	4,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
32½	32⅞	200	Chino Copper	41¾	47¼	46½	46⅞	+ ½
65	70	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	
58⅜	59¼	15,100	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	33½	34	33½	34	
14	15	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	64½	64½	64½	64½	− ½
92¾	93¼	2,500	Comstock Tunnel	62½	63	59	59	−2¾
92	98	200	Consolidated Gas	14	15	14	15	+2
5,900			Continental Can	19	19	19	19	−1½
19⅜	3,900		Corn Products Ref	68	68	68	68	−1
86½	800		Corn Prod. R.pf.x d	66⅝	66⅝	64½	64½	−1⅝
103½	21,700		Crucible Steel	88	88	88	88	−2¼
110	735		Crucible Steel pf	65¾	68½	64	64¼	−1¼
117	200		Cuban-Am. Sugar	107	107	107	107	−1
94	98	100	Deere & Co	117	117	117	117	−1
331¼	331½	9,100	Distillers' Secur	97	97	97	97	−1⅛
21¾	22	500	Dome Mines	33¾	34½	33	33½	− ⅛
22	22¼	2	Do., odd lot	22	22	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
9	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	− ⅛
75	76	2,200	Elec. Storage Bat	9	9	9	9	−1½
32¼	32½	15,400	Erie	74	76½	71	75	+1
50⅞	51½	7,000	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	− ⅛
40¼	41	1,100	Erie 2d pf	51½	52⅞	51	51	− ⅛
51	51	600	Federal M. & S	41	41	40	40¼	− ⅛
52¼	52¼	1,900	Federal M. & S. pf	36¼	37	36¼	36⅜	+1⅛
181	182	32,100	General Electric	53	53½	51½	51½	− ¾
360	368	1,200	General Motors	175½	177¾	175½	181½	+3½
112	112½	400	General Motors pf	350	350	350	360	+10
76¾	77	23,400	General Motors pf	112¾	112½	112⅜	112½	− ½
118¼	118¾	3,564	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	79½	76½	76½	−1¼
47¼	47¾	11,200	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¼	118¼	118⅝	−1¼
66½	67	3,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	48¼	48⅞	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅝
42¾	43	48,825	Guggenheim Explor	67¼	68¼	66½	66½	− ½
19½	20	500	Inspiration Copper	43	43⅝	41⅝	43	+ ⅜
19⅜	20	1,500	Inter.-Met.	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	
73½	73⅝	900	Inter.-Met. pf	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19¼	
25	25¼	5,500	Interboro Consol	73½	73¾	73½	73⅝	
55	57	4,000	Interboro Con. pf	25¾	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
106	107	250	Int. Agricultural	40	58¾	49	55¼	+7⅝
116	117	100	Int. Agricultural pf	106¼	106½	106½	106½	
219	222	7,230	Int. Harvester, N.J	117	117	117	117	
261¼	263½	1,700	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	213¾	223¼	210¼	219	+6
58½	59	125	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	27	27	26¾	26¾	− ¼
197	200	100	Kansas City South	59	59	59	59	
85	87	8,900	Kan. City South.pf	193	195	193	193	+10
20	22	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	89½	89½	87	87	−1½
145	145½	3,000	Lackawanna Steel	21	21	21	21	− ¼
45	48	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	145½	145½	144	145	
121	122	100	Lehigh Valley	45	46	45	45	+1
64	64½	200	Long Island	122½	122½	122½	122½	+1
128	130	100	Louis. & Nash	65	65	65	65	+1
55¼	55⅞	9,400	Mackay Cos. pf	128	128	128	128	+1
94	94½	5,800	Manhattan Elev	54¼	56½	54	55¼	+1¼
45	45⅝	6,300	Maxwell Motors	93	95	93	95	+1⅝
89¼	89½	18,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	43⅞	47⅝	45½	45¼	−1½
33	33¼	57,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	90¾	92	88½	89¾	−1⅛
13	13	100	Mexican Petroleum	32½	33⅛	31¼	33⅛	+2
12⅛	12⅜	50	Miami Copper	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
118½	119½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
118½	119½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119	119	119	119	
4⅞	5	50	Do., odd lot	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	− ⅛
11¼	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
3⅞	4	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	4¼	4¼	4	4	+ ⅜
58	58¼	5,400	Missouri Pacific	58½	58⅝	58	58	−1
104	86	500	Montana Power	104	104	104	104	
29	107	29	Montana Power pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	−⅜
86	86½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	32¾	32¾	30½	32¾	
30	30½	4,650	Nat. Enc. & St. Co	67	69	67	68	−1½
67	68	10,100	Nat. Lead Co	15⅛	16	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	12,100	Nevada Con. Cop	159	159	157	157	−2
157	158	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	97	98	96¾	96⅞	−1
97	97¼	4,500	N. Y. Central	69	70½	69	69	+1
68¾	69¼	4,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	28	27¼	28	28	+ ½
27⅝	28¼	1,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	114½	115	113½	114	+ ⅛
114½	115	2,600	Norfolk & Western	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
74	74¼	500	North American	110¼	111⅞	109¾	110¼	+ ⅛
110½	110¾	2,800	Northern Pacific	30½	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
30½	31¼	500	Pacific Mail	43	44	43	43	−2
43	44	700	Pacific Tel. & Tel	112½	112¾	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
112½	112¾	3,540	Penn. R. R	116½	117¾	116½	117¼	+ ¼
116½	117¾	200	People's Gas, Chi	70	75	70	75	+ ½
70	75	700	Pettibone, M. & Co	91¼	93	91¼	93	+ ¾
91½	93	3,100	Philadelphia Co	74	75½	74	75	+ ½
74	75½	200	P. C. C. & St. L	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅝
36⅞	37½	18,400	Pittsburgh Coal	104½	105½	104½	105½	+ ½
104½	105½	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	74	74½	73½	74½	+ ½
74	74½	23,600	Pressed Steel Car	162	163½	162	163½	+ ½
162	163½	2,854	Pullman Co	50½	51½	50½	51½	+ ½
50½	51½	14,300	Railway Steel Sp	25⅜	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	23,425	Ray Con. Copper	153	153½	152⅜	152⅝	+ ⅛
153	153½	10,800	Reading	83	87	83	87	+ ¾
83	87	200	Reading 1st pf	83	84	83	84	+ ¾
83	84	100	Reading 2d pf	53¾	54	53¾	53¾	− ¼
53¾	54	11,150	Rep. Iron & Steel	103	104	103	103½	− ½
103	104	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	⅜	½	⅜	½	
⅜	½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	12	12¼	12	12	
12	12¼	4,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3¼	4	3¼	3¼	
3¼	4	100	Rumely, (M.,)Co. pf	13½	16	13½	13½	
13½	16	300	St. Louis & San F	36½	37	36½	36½	
36½	37	200	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	16	200	Seab. Air Line pf	154⅜	155¼	154⅜	154⅜	+ ⅛
154⅜	155¼	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	61¼	62	61	61	+ ⅛
61	61¼	2,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	92¾	93½	92¼	92¾	− ⅛
92¾	93½	10,900	Southern Pacific	92	98	92	92	−1½
98	200		So. Porto Rico Sug	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	−1
18⅝	18⅞	5,100	Southern Railway	57	57¾	57	57¾	+ ¼
57	57¾	200	So. Railway pf	72	75	72	72	−1¼
72	75	100	Standard Milling	80	82	80	80	−1
80	82	100	Standard Milling pf	140	140¼	140	140	
140	140¼	19,000	Studebaker Co	65¼	65½	65	65¼	− ¼
65¼	65½	1,000	Tenn. Copper x d	167¼	169	167¼	167¼	− ¾
167½	169	1,600	Texas Co	10½	11	10½	10½	− ¾
10½	11	900	Texas & Pacific	56½	57	56½	56½	− ¾
56½	57	800	Third Avenue	70	80	70	70	−3
70	80	100	T., St. L. & W. pf.tr.	7	7½	7	7	−1¼
7	7½	1,900	Underwood Typew	25	28	25	25	+ ¼
25	28	300	Union B. & P. Co	131⅜	131⅝	131⅜	131⅜	+ ⅛
131⅜	131⅝	14,800	Union Pacific	81	81½	81	81	− ½
81	81½	300	Union Pacific pf	63¼	64	63¼	63¼	− ¼
63¼	64	3,550	United Cigar Mfrs	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	− ¼
25¾	26	5,900	United Fruit	44	44½	44	44	− ½
44	44½	1,100	United Rys. Inv	28¼	29⅜	28¼	28¾	− ⅝
28¼	29⅜	14,600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	43	50	43	43	−1
43	50	600	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	102	103½	102	102	−2
102	103½	16,650	U. S. Ind. Alco	102½	104	102	102	−1
102½	104	600	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	33	35	33	33	−2
33	35	400	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	2¾	3½	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
2¾	3½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	54¾	55	53	53	−1¼
54¾	55	13,800	U. S. Rubber	103⅜	106¾	103⅜	106¾	+2¼
106¾	106¾	80	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	− ⅛
79¾	79¾	142,100	U. S. Steel	114¾	114⅞	114¼	114¼	− ⅛
114¾	114⅞	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	68½	69	68½	68½	− ⅛
68½	69	6,700	Utah Copper	42¾	43⅛	41¾	41¾	− ⅛
41¾	42½	4,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	65	66	65	65	− ⅛
65	66	2,700	Va. Iron, Coal & C	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	− ⅛
⅛	¼	200	Wabash pf	29½	30	29½	29½	− ⅛
29½	30	100	Western Maryland	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	− ⅛
13⅜	135	1,300	Western Union Tel	147	150	147	147	− ½
147	150	168,500	Westingh. E. & M	231	233	231	231	− ⅛
231	233	100	Westingh. 1st pf	109	110	109	109	− ⅛
109	110	2,900	Willys-Overland	120	122	120	120	−2¾
120	122	1,400	Woolw., (F.W.) Co					
		200	Woolworth pf					

*Cents per share.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Weekly statement of the Associated National Banks and Old Colony Trust Company of Boston*compare as follows:

	Oct. 2, '15.	Inc. from Pr. W'k.
Circulation	$9,025,000	*$31,000
Loans, discounts & inv.	350,173,000	1,425,000
Ind. dep., Inc. U. S.	290,166,000	13,581,000
Due banks	125,139,000	3,948,000
Time deposits	16,766,000	*486,000
Exc. for Clearing House	15,310,000	5,007,000
Due from banks	35,700,000	1,022,000
Cash reserve	26,329,000	*231,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	12,948,000	693,000
Reserve with other banks	76,405,000	8,379,000
Cash excess	7,026,000	*381,000
Excess in New York	57,102,000	8,229,000
Excess in Fed. R. Bank	3,297,000	819,000
Total excess	67,425,000	8,467,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102¼
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
4½s	—June, 1965	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	—Mar., 1963	102	102⅜	101⅞	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	102	102⅛	102	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	98⅝	99	98⅝	99⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98⅜	99	98⅜	99⅛
4½s	—Sep., 1960	98⅜	99	98⅜	99⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	99	99½	99	99½
4s	—May, 1959	94⅝	95½	94⅝	95½
4s	—Nov., 1958	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	95¼
4s	—May, 1957	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1956	94	95	94⅛	95
4s	—Nov., 1955	94	95	94⅛	95
4s	—May, 1917	99⅞	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—May, 1919	99¼	100¼	99⅛	100¼
2½s	—Nov., 1935	85¼	86½	85¼	86½
2½s	—N

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COTTON CROP HURT BY BAD WEATHER

Unseasonable Conditions and Lack of Fertilizer Cut Down Production Prospects.

EXPECT 10,950,000 BALES

Smaller Crop Indicated Than Any Since 1909—Boll Weevil Injures Top Crop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A heavy decline in the condition of the growing cotton crop during September, almost double the average decline of the last ten years, has decreased the production prospects forecast earlier in the season by almost a million bales. The Department of Agriculture today estimated the crop at 10,950,000 bales of 500 pounds each, which would be the smallest crop since 1909. The condition of the crop on Sept. 25 was 60.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 69.2 per cent. on Aug. 25, 73.5 last year, 64.1 in 1912, and 68.3 per cent., the average of the last ten years on Sept. 25. In announcing the condition report and production estimate, the Crop Reporting Board made this statement:

"The cotton crop condition declined 8.4 points during the month from Aug. 25 to Sept. 25, which compared with an average decline in the same period in the last ten years of 4.5 points. The estimated condition of 60.8 per cent. of normal on Sept. 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 168 pounds, and a total production (allowing a reduction of 1 per cent. from planted area for abandonment) of about 10,950,000 bales. Last year's production was 16,135,000 bales, and the 1913 crop 14,156,000. A crop less than 11,000,000 bales would be smaller than any crop since 1909.

"The unusual deterioration has been due principally to the extremes of weather conditions; periods of excessive rainfall, cold weather and drought having characterized the season in most of the cotton belt; lack of fertilizer, and poor quality of that used, has been an unfavorable factor in the eastern portion of the belt.

"There is little promise of a top crop, except in the northern portions of the belt, due to the climatic conditions and the unusual activity of the boll weevil; and where a top crop is setting, in the northern portions of the belt, the latest report of the crop there makes realization dependent upon future favorable weather and late frost.

"The month, much of it warm and dry, has been generally favorable to picking, and a much larger percentage of the crop is ginned to this date than in the usual year. In much of the southern portion of the belt ginning is far advanced, and in some districts there picking is practically completed."

Comparisons of conditions, by States, follow:

State.	Sept. 25— 1915.	1914.	10-Yr. Aug. Aver.
Virginia	80	76	85
North Carolina	70	79	73 76
South Carolina	63	72	71 71
Georgia	61	81	73 69
Florida	62	81	71 70
Alabama	57	78	69 65
Mississippi	62	68	65 69
Louisiana	60	67	60 65
Texas	57	70	67 67
Arkansas	63	80	68 72
Tennessee	71	70	73 82
Missouri	72	72	74 81
Oklahoma	63	80	66 71
California	95	96	.. 93

The indicated yield per acre, as forecast from the Sept. 25 condition, with comparisons, and the area planted this year, by States, follow:

State.	1915.	1914.	10-Yr. Aver.	Acres.
Virginia	260	265	223	36,000
North Carolina	248	290	240	1,333,000
South Carolina	208	255	223	2,399,000
Georgia	168	239	195	4,084,000
Florida	112	175	125	202,000
Alabama	148	209	176	3,382,000
Mississippi	180	195	195	2,728,000
Louisiana	159	165	174	1,139,000
Texas	145	181	171	10,365,000
Arkansas	176	196	191	2,193,000
Tennessee	202	200	200	813,000
Missouri	288	270	293	107,000
Oklahoma	176	212	181	2,102,000
California	499	500	..	35,000
All other	..	..	..	17,000

The crop-reporting board's final estimate of the size of this year's crop will be announced Friday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was not until nearly the close of the day that prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange gave any very decided reflection of the realizing that was in progress virtually throughout the session. In the closing trading there were some sharp recessions, notably in the cases of United States Steel, American Can, American Car and Foundry, Westinghouse Electric, and Colorado Fuel and Iron. Earlier quotations had held up very well in the face of profit taking. There were fresh upward movements in a number of the industrial specialties, the accepted "war stocks" continuing very prominent in the market, and, in the afternoon, for a time, the railroad shares reflected firmness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	33	33	33	33
6,710	Allis-Chalmers	49⅝	49	46	46
170	Am. Beet Sug.	66¾	66¾	65½	65½
7,170	Am. Can	66	68¼	64¼	64½
3,780	Am. Car & F.	94½	97¾	90½	91¼
60	Am. Cot. Oil	56⅝	58	56	58
60	Am. Hide & L.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
90	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
5,190	Am. Loco	73½	74¼	70½	71
1,640	Am. Smelting	85¼	87⅜	85¼	86⅝
20	Am. Sugar	108⅝	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
1,510	Amer. Copper	73⅝	74¼	72⅝	73½
30	A., T. & S. F.	103½	102¾	103¾	103¾
180	Baldwin Loco.	127	127	120½	125
30	Balt. & Ohio	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88¼
40	Brooklyn R. T.	83¾	84	83¾	84
170	Con Pacific	157½	160½	157¼	159½
1,070	Cent. Leather	54	54¼	52¼	52¼
60	Ches. & Ohio	51	51⅝	51	51
140	C., R. I. & P.	22¾	22¾	21⅝	22¼
150	Chino Copper	46½	47	46¼	47
1,710	Col. Fuel & I.	62⅞	63	59½	59½
360	Corn Products	19¼	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞
1,410	Crucible Steel	104½	106½	103	103¾
410	Dist. Secur.	33½	34¼	32½	33
740	Erie	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝
100	Erie 1st pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
1,020	Goodrich Co.	78⅞	79	76½	77⅝
480	Gt. Nor. Ore	48½	48½	47¼	47¼
60	Guggen. Expl.	67½	67½	66¾	67⅝
1,590	Inspir. Copper	43	43½	41⅝	43
20	Inter.-Met.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
60	Interboro Con.	20½	20½	20	20
50	In. Ag. Ch. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
80	Lack. Steel	89	89	87	88¼
300	Max. Motors	54½	56¾	54½	55½
40	M. Mot. 2d pf.	47½	47½	46½	46½
300	Mex. Petrol	91	92¾	89½	90
3,190	Miami Copper	32⅜	33⅞	31⅝	33¼
50	Mo. Pacific	4	4½	4	4½
50	Nat. Enamel	32½	32½	32¼	32½
30	Nat. Lead	67¼	68⅝	67¼	68⅝
110	Nevada Cons.	16	16	15½	15⅝
90	N. Y. Central	98	98	97	97
80	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	70	70	69⅝	69⅞
30	N.Y., O. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
860	Pitts. Coal	37¾	38½	37½	37½
660	Pr. Steel Car	76	78	73½	75½
70	Ry. St. Spg.	52½	54	52	52
870	Ray Copper	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
780	Reading	152⅜	154¼	152¼	153½
690	Rep. I. & S.	55½	55½	53⅜	53⅞
110	Rumely Co	6	6	6	6
20	Rumely pf.	11½	11½	11¼	11½
220	So. Pacific	92	94⅜	92¾	93¾
10	So. Railway	18½	18½	18½	18½
140	Studebaker Co.	143½	143½	141	141
870	Tenn. Copper	68	68	64⅜	65
620	Union Pac.	131⅞	133½	131⅛	131⅜
1,220	U. S. Rubber	55¼	56	54⅜	54⅜
15,190	U. S. Steel	81½	81⅝	80	80
210	Utah Copper	68⅝	69	68⅜	68⅜
210	Va.-Car. Ch.	42¾	43	41⅜	42⅝
10,140	Westing. El.	139½	141	134¼	134¾
73,270					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.28½	.28½	.28½	.28½
600	Comstock	.14	.14	.14	.14
600	Consol. Va.	.17	.17	.16	.16
1,500	Diam. B. B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Florence	.46	.46	.46	.46
300	Gold'd Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
300	Isabella	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Jim Butler	.78	.78	.78	.78
500	Kewanaa	.36	.36	.36	.36
300	Ophir	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,000	Silver Pick	.08	.08	.08	.08
600	Tonopah Ext.	1.45	1.45	1.42½	1.42½
1,000	United Gold	.06½	.07	.06½	.07
500	West End	.56	.56	.56	.56
8,800					

NEW JERSEY BANK REPORT.

Increase of Deposits Over June 23 Statement Is $5,847,116.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Prosperous financial conditions are indicated in the report of Banking and Insurance Commissioner George N. La Monte made public today. This gives the condition of the financial institutions of the State at the close of business on Sept. 2. In the State banks, savings banks, and trust companies as compared with the previous statement on Aug. 3, showing the condition of these institutions on June 23, there are increased deposits of $5,847,116.38.

The twenty-four State banks on Sept. 2 had resources of $24,920,631.23. On June 23 the resources were $24,132,038.46, an increase of $787,692.77. The deposits of the twenty-four State banks on Sept. 2 were $10,748,340.43. On June 23 the deposits were $18,714,793.20, an increase of $1,035,047.23. The State banks on Sept. 2 had surplus funds of $1,649,883.10.

The twenty-five savings banks on Sept. 2 had resources of $137,465,558.89, an increase of $1,294,886.67 over June 23. The savings banks on Sept. 2 had deposits of $126,384,388.96, an increase of $838,943.18 over June 23. The savings banks on Sept. 2 had surplus funds of $9,641,560.48.

The 103 trust companies on Sept. 2 had resources of $301,008,918.85, an increase of $3,182,875.25 over June 23. The total deposits on Sept. 2 were $241,000,548.16, an increase of $3,973,120.97. The surplus funds of the trust companies on Sept. 2 were $16,420,183.87.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 37½ centimes.

Miami Copper Increases Dividend.

The Miami Copper Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of $1 a share, as compared with 75 cents in the preceding quarter. Payment will be made Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 1.

DINKEY IS TO HEAD MIDVALE STEEL CO.

Succeeds Corey, President of a Week, Who Will Be the Board Chairman.

LEAVES THE CARNEGIE CO.

E. H. Gary Says He Will Receive Bigger Salary Than Steel Corporation Could Afford to Pay.

Directors of the Midvale Steel Company, which was recently purchased by a syndicate including Percy Rockefeller, William E. Corey, and several prominent bankers, for $22,000,000, yesterday elected A. C. Dinkey President to succeed Mr. Corey. Mr. Dinkey for several years has been President of the Carnegie Steel Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, and is considered one of the most efficient operating steel men in the country. Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation said yesterday that Mr. Dinkey was leaving the corporation to go to the Midvale Company because the new place offered a greater compensation than the corporation could afford to pay.

This is ex-Judge Gary's statement:

A. C. Dinkey has resigned as President of the Carnegie Steel Company in order to accept a position with the Midvale Steel Company. We are very sorry to part with him. He is one of the ablest all-around steel men in this country. He has rendered effective and satisfactory services for the Carnegie Company, and his loyalty has always been undoubted. He will receive from the Midvale Company greater compensation than we could afford to pay. He has our confidence, friendship, and best wishes for continued success. The rearrangement of the organization in the Carnegie Steel Company probably will be decided upon and announced within a very short time.

Mr. Dinkey is a brother-in-law of Charles M. Schwab, and along with Mr. Schwab, Mr. Corey, James N. Gayley, and other leaders in the industry, came into prominence at the time the Steel Corporation was formed. It is understood that Mr. Corey shortly will be elected Chairman of the Midvale Board of Directors, and that the practical management of the company will be placed in Mr. Dinkey's hands.

Mr. Corey in announcing the election of the new President said that nothing of the Midvale's plans was yet in shape to be made public. It is known that the syndicate's intention is to make the Midvale the centre of an important combination of steel and coking interests, but the other concerns to be taken in have been named in gossip only. A concern mentioned persistently in rumors of a merger of independent concerns is the Remington Arms Company of Delaware, which is operating a new arms-making plant near Philadelphia. When the name of this concern was mentioned to Mr. Corey he said that it was still too early to talk of names.

Mr. Corey's withdrawal from the Presidency in favor of Mr. Dinkey is understood to be for the reason that he desires to devote more time to his other affairs than would be possible for the operating head of a steel-making concern of large size. He was President just a week, having succeeded Charles J. Harrah of Philadelphia at a meeting of Directors last week.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
215	Adventure	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
55	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
802	Alaska Gold	33	33	33⅜	33½
100	Algomah	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10,435	Am. Zinc	59	59¼	58	58
446	Anaconda	74	74	73	73½
1,140	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
400	Bonanza	32c	32c	32c	32c
100	Butte & Balak	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,270	Butte & Sup.	60¾	61¼	60	60
215	Calumet & A.	64	64	63½	64
355	Chino	47¼	47¼	46½	46⅞
560	Cliff Mining	1½	3	1½	3
434	Copper Range	57	57	56½	56½
20	Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	*East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
60	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9
85	Greene Can	39	39	39	39
288	Hancock	17	17	16½	16½
100	Helvetia	35c	35c	35c	35c
15	Indiana	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
250	Inspiration	42¾	43	42¾	42⅞
50	Lake Cop.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
45	La Salle	5	5	5	5
100	Mass. Con.	11	11	11	11
370	Miami	32⅜	33⅞	32	33
25	Michigan	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
165	Mohawk	74	74¾	74	74
195	Nevada Cons.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅝
200	New Arcadian	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
100	New Idria	10	10	10	10
90	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
320	North Butte	30	30	20¾	20¾
20	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
145	Old Colony	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
65	Old Dominion	53½	53½	53½	53½
10	Osceola	85	85	85	85
310	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
100	Quincy	83	83	83	83
1,238	Ray Con.	25½	25½	25	25⅛
435	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
90	Shannon	7	7	6¾	7
10	Shattuck	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
425	South Utah	45c	45c	38c	38c
15	St. Mary's L.	54¾	54¾	54	54
100	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Superior	27	27½	27	27¼
80	Tamarack	56	56	55	55
170	Trinity	4	4¼	4	4
1,400	Tuolumne	50c	50c	50c	50c
100	Un. Con. Land	1	1	1	1
678	U. S. Smelters	41	41	40½	40¾
20	U. S. Sm. pf.	46	46	46	46
550	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
156	Utah Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
65	Utah Copper	69	69	68½	69
135	Wolverine	59½	59½	58⅞	59
130	*Cranby	86	86	85	85
85	*Greene Can	39	39	39	39

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bos. & Alb'y.	188	188	188	188
270	Boston Elev.	82¼	84	82½	83½
41	Boston & Me.	28	28	27½	27½
10	Bos. & W. pf.	46	46	46	46
10	Chi. J.&S. pf.	104	104	104	104
65	Maine Cen.	98¼	99	98¼	99
25	Mass. El. pf.	42	42	42	42
21	Old Col. RR.	149	149	149	149
230	N.Y. N.H.&H.	69	70¼	69	69
25	W. E. St.RR.	65	65	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

19	A. A. Chem.	70	71	69	69
8	do pf.	96	96½	95½	95½
100	Am. Can.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
60	Am. Fn. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
22	Am. Sugar.	108¾	109	108½	108½
63	do pf.	115	115	115	115
270	Am. Tel.&Tel.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¾
1,705	Am. Woolen	53	54	52½	52½
744	do pf.	98	99¾	98	99
310	A.G. & W.I.	16¾	17	16½	16½
1,822	do pf.	34	34½	33¾	33¾
10	E. Boston L.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
96	Edison	240	241	240	241
366	Genl. Elec.	177	184½	177	182
113	Mass. Gas.	89¾	89¾	87¾	87¾
10	McElwain pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
25	N. E. Tel.	132½	132½	132	132½
177	Pullman	160¾	155½	160	164
52	Swift	119½	119½	118¾	119
62	Torrington	34½	34¾	34½	34¾
13	do pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30
119	United Fruit.	133	134	133	133
187	Un. Shoe Ma.	49¾	49¾	49	49
1,986	U. S. Steel.	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾
33	do pf.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼
2,440	Ventura Oil.	12½	12½	12	12½
25	West'h'g Elec.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
200	Woll'n Sand.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BONDS.

$5,000	A. A. Chem. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
18,000	Am. T.&T. 4s.	88½	88½	88¼	88½
26,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s.	73	73	72½	73
3,000	N.E. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
7,000	Pd. Creek 6s.	94	94½	94	94¼
3,000	Swift 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Bank of Balt.	154½	154½	154½	154½
5	Cons. Coal	95½	95½	95¼	95½
20	Cons. Power	105½	105½	105½	105½
100	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8	Fidel. & Dep.	136	136	136	136
760	Houston Oil	19	19*	18½	18½
5	Hous. Oil pf.	61	61	61	61
6	Penn. W. P.	70	70	70	70
50	Sapulpa Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	Un. Rys. & E.	23½	23½	23½	23½

BONDS.

$1,000	Cen. Ry. & E.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5,000	C. of Balt. 4s. '58, w. i.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	Cons. Coal 5s.	104	104	104	104
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	Fair. Coal 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Fair.-Cl. T. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	G. & A.con.5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6,000	G.-Car. N. 5s.	101	101	101	101
1,500	H. Oil. div. 6s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
2,000	J. C. & C. 5s.	85	85	85	85
44,000	Mt.V.-W. C.D. 5s	40¼	40¼	40	40½
6,000	Un. R. & E. Inc. 5s.	59½	59½	59½	59½
200	Un. R. & E. fdg. 5s	93¼	93½	93¼	93½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
70	Amer. Radiator	357	357	357	357
35	Am. Shipbuilding	37½	37½	37½	37½
606	Chi. Pneum.	70½	84½	70¾	81
100	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	18½	18½	18½	18½
140	C'wealth Edison.	136½	136½	136½	136½
92	Diamond Match.	101	102	101	102
29	Illinois Brick	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
30	Monts. Ward pf.	112¾	112¾	112	112
25	Nat. Carbon	160	160	160	160
69	Peoples' Gas	117	117½	117	117¼
187	Public Service	95	95⅝	95	95
155	Pub. Service pf.	97	97¼	97	97
36	Quaker Oats	255	255	255	255
1	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
127	Sears-Roebuck	154¼	154¾	154½	154½
510	Stewart-Warner	76	76	74½	74½
506	Swift & Co.	119	119	118¾	119
552	Union Carbide	162	163	162	162

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. City Rys. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Com. Edis'n 5s.	101¾	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	Met. L 1st 5s.	71	71	71	71
13,000	Swift 5s.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Allis-Chal.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
21	Am. Gas.	105	105	105	105
620	Am. Loco.	73	74½	72⅜	72⅝
3,000	Am. Car. & F.	97	97	91¼	91¼
170	B. & S. t. c. pf	41⅜	42	41⅞	42
1,159	J. G. Brill	70	70	64	65
22	Cam. Iron	44	44	44	44
20,288	Cam. Steel	68¾	69	67½	67½
10	Cent. Lea	53	53	53	53
110	Col. P. & E.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞
5,475	El. Stor. Bat.	74	76½	74	76
25	Erie	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Erie 1st	52	52	52	52
450	Gt. Nor. Ore	48½	48¾	48	48⅜
25	Gen. Asphalt	34	34	34	34
100	Gen. Asp. pf.	71	71	71	71
5	I. Co. of N. A.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
60	Insp. Copper	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,260	Lake Sup. C.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
25	Lehigh Nav.	76½	76½	76½	76½
5	Lehigh Val.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
100	Leh. V. Trac.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
138	Leh. V. T. pf.	38	38	38	38
35	Nor. Central	83	83	83	83
75	Miami	32½	32¾	32½	32½
850	Penn. R. R.	59⅝	59⅝	58¾	58¾
142	Pen. S. M. Co.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½
40	Penn. Steel	90	90	90	90
1,674	Penn. S. pf.	98	98	94	95
100	Phila. Co.	47	47	47	47
75	Pr. Co. Com. pf	44	44	43	43
295	Phila. Elec.	25¼	25⅞	23½	25⅞
596	P. R. T. t. c.	12½	12½	12½	12½
76	Phila. Trac.	76	76	76	76
300	Rumely	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Ray Con.	25½	25⅞	25½	25½
110	Reading	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
100	Southern Ry.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
460	Ton. Belmont.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
138	Tonopah Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
100	U. S. C. I. P.	30	30	30	30
140	U. S. Rubber.	56	56	55⅜	55⅜
101	Un. Trac.	40	41	40	41
602	Un. Gas Imp.	86	86	85¾	86
2,985	U. S. Steel.	81⅜	81⅝	80½	80½
7	U. S. S. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
205	War. I. & S.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
10	W. J. & S. S.	49	49	48	49
960	Cramps	87⅜	89	87⅜	89
100	York Ry.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. G.& E. 5s	87¼	87¼	87	87
1,000	Eq. Illum 5s.	105⅜	105⅜	105¾	105¾
18,000	L. S. d. 4s. '28	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92¼
5,000	Leh. N. c. 4½s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
1,000	Leh. V. g. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
3,000	Leh. Val. 4s.	87½	87½	87¼	87½
1,000	Peo. P. 4s, t. c.	76½	76½	76½	76½
45,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Penn. g. c. 4s.	98	98	98	98
58,000	P. Co. c. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87	87
1,000	Phila. El. 5s.	102	102	102	102
9,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92¾	92½	92¾	92½
4,000	U. Ry. & I. 5s	74	74	73	73

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Sewer Pipe	16¼	16¼	16	16
20	Am. W. G. pf.	93	93	93	93
150	Am. W. G. M.	20	20	20	20
440	Am. W.G.M. pf.	99½	100¾	99½	100¾
290	Col. Gas & Elec	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜
85	Caney R. Gas	27½	27½	27½	27½
975	La Belle Iron	45½	46	44⅝	45½
430	Mfrs. L. & H.	48½	48½	48½	48½
460	Nat. Fireproof	9

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Moderate in Volume, with Price Changes Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 333,036 shares of stock and $218,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 151,545; oils, 6,131; railroads, 15,000, and mining, 160,360. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Am. Br. Mfg..	14½	19	14½	18½
607	Am. Zinc.....	58	59	57⅞	57⅞
2,000	‡Con. C. & F.	109½	112½	109½	112½
2,530	‡Can. C.&F.pf.	121	125	121	125
1,150	‡Carbon Steel.	70	71	68	70
370	‡Car. S., 2d pf.	52	55	52	55
5,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9¼	9¾	9	9⅛
1,500	Car. Fac., Can.	41½	47	41½	47
200	‡Central Fdy..	15½	16	15½	16
5,100	Chevrolet Mot. Car Co., w.i.	114	115¾	108	110
1,421	‡Cramp Ship..	86½	89	85	89
1,000	‡Dominion St.	48	49½	48	49½
105	Driggs-Seab'y.	111	112½	110	110
105	Emerson Phon.	12	*12⅛	12	12⅛
2,775	‡Hall Signal...	31½	34	*31	34
4,000	‡Hall Sig. pf.	42	47	42	47
120	‡Hendee Mfg..	31	33	31	32
12	‡Hopk. & A.A.	40	40	40	40
6,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	6⅞	7	6½	6¾
5,000	‡I. M. M. pf.(35%-36)	36¼	36	34	34¼
3,200	‡Inter. Motors.	29	30	*28½	29½
400	‡Int. Mot. pf.	62	62	60	60
540	Katho. Br. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Kelly Spgfd.T.	227	227	227	227
2,000	‡LakeTor.Boat	19	19	16¾	17¼
800	‡Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf..	19	19	18	19
6,500	Marconi of A..	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
2,000	N. Y. Transp..	17	17¾	17	17⅝
100	Pac.Gas & El.	55	55	55	55
670	‡Pyrene Mfg..	14¼	15¼	*14¼	15⅛
1,500	Corp.of R.& H.	5	5⅛	4⅞	5
500	M.Rumely, w.i.	25	25	25	25
1,000	‡SteelCo.ofCan.	35	35	33	34¼
500	Sterling Gum..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	St. Jo. Lead..	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
20,000	Submarine B't	46	46½	41¼	41¼
6,000	‡Tobacco Prod.	44	44½	41½	43
3,000	Triangle Film ctf's	8¼	8¼	7⅜	7⅜
4,500	U. Cig. St., new	9⅞	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
3,000	U. Prof. Shar.	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
30,000	U. S. Lt. & H.	3½	4½	3⅜	4½
2,500	U.S.Lt.& H.pf.	4⅜	5⅜	4⅜	5½
1,200	‡World Film..	3½	3½	3½	3½

OIL ISSUES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 Buckeye P. L.	116	116	116	+ 1
700 ‡Houston Oil..	19	18¾	18¾	- ⅛
150 Illinois P. L.	159	155	155	- 4
70 Indiana P. L.	115	114	115	+ 1
1,600 ‡Inter. Petro.	9⅞	8¼	9¾	+ ⅛
23 Midwest Ref..	35½	34¾	34¾	- ⅝
27 Ohio Oil....	158	157	157	..
30 Prairie O.&G.	425	416	416	- 4
135 Prairie P. L.	205	203	204	- 3
17 St. O. of Cal.	319	317	315	+ 2
81 St. O. of N. J.	495	485	489	- 1
200 St. O. of N.Y.	212	208	208	..
150 Union T. L..	84	82	84	+ 2
825 Ventura Oil..	13	11¾	12⅝	- ⅛
2,100 ‡Victoria Oil.	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Wabash, w.i.	12¼	12⅝	12	12
5,000	‡Wabash pf (a)	40½	41	40	40
5,000	‡Wabash pf (b)	22½	22½	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,250	‡Alaska Juneau	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
500	††Alta Con. M. Co.	25	25	25	25
2,500	††Ana. Con.	11	11	11	11
5,000	††Atlanta	28½	28½	27½	27½
200	††Big Cotton...	5	5	5	5
700	Big Ledge Dev.	..	..	..	..
	Braden Copper	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
3,400	Butte & N. Y.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
500	††Caledonia ...	2⅛	2¼	2	2¼
1,200	††Cashboy	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	††Chile Copper.	5	5	5	5
4,300	Cumb. Explorers	21½	21½	20	20
5,000	Con. Ariz. S....	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	1⅜
500	††Emma Cop..	25	25	25	25
300	††Florence	45	45	45	45
2,000	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	††Gold. Merger	19	19	15½	15½
600	Howe Sound....	4	4	4	4
5,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
10,900	Kennec't Cop..	56	56½	54½	54⅝
100	Kerr Lake.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5,700	††Kewanaw	36	36	33	34
3,000	††Lone Star....	4½	4½	4¼	4½
1,400	Magma Copper	14	14½	13¾	14¼
1,000	††McIntyre	48½	48½	48½	48½
1,500	††Majestic	85	90	70	90
5,000	††McK.-Dar....	31	35	31	33
2,500	††Marsh Min..	37	37	36	36
50,000	††Mother Lode.	36	*37	35	36
800	††Nat. Z. & L.	41	43	41	42
600	New Ut. Bing..	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	Nip. Min. Co..	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
4,500	††Oro	7	7	6½	6½
7,800	††Rex. Con. M.	55	55	52	52
8,700	††Sherman Ext.	11	11	10	10
4,350	††Silver Pick..	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
400	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,800	Stewart	¾	¾	½	½
3,750	††Success Min.	87	87	85	86
4,200	††Super. M. Co.	24	25	24	24½
100	Ton. Exten....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
500	††Ton. Jim B..	78	78	78	78
10	Ton. of Nev....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,300	Tuolumne C....	½	½	½	½
500	††W. End Con..	28	28	28	28
400	††W. Kn. C. pf.	2	2½	2	2⅛

BONDS.

$50,000	Ang.-Fr. loan 5s w. i.....	98	98¼	98	98
161,000	D. & H.5s w.i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7,000	Ken. Con. 6s.	168	168	168	168

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	72	..	70	75
Fisk Tire	115	120	115	120
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar..	60	62	60	62
Kelly S. Tire, new, 1st pf.	89½	91	89½	91
Mutual Profit Shar..	9	9½	9	9½
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Un. Cig. S., new, pf..	11¼	12	11¼	12
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¼	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	10¾	11¼	11	11½

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	30	35	30	35
Arizona Duquesne	38	42	38	40
Booth	42	44	43	45
Buffalo Mines	⅝	½	⅝	½
Consol. Cop. Mines	1½	2	1½	2
Diamond Black Butte.	5	6	5	7
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Iron Blossom	75	77	70	75
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
La Rose Consolidated.	⅛	½	⅜	½
Nevada Hills	17	20	17	20
Sells	25	33	25	33
Tonopah Merger	34	37	34	37
Tonopah Mining	5½	6¾	5⅝	6
Tri-Bullion	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
West End Con.	57	59	55	60

BONDS.

Int. Mer. M., new, 5s.	85	90	85	90
Kennecott Copper 6s.	167	169	167	169
Pierce Oil 6s	79	80	79	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	157	161	156	158
Aetna Explosives pf....	82	86	82	85
Am. & British Mfg. Co.	12	14	12	14
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	32	40	32	36
Atlas Powder	250	290	250	255
Atlas Powder pf.	96	99	96	98
Bliss (E. W.)	188	200	188	195
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	76	72	76
Canadian Explosives	850	875	850	875
Canadian Explosives pf.	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	70	73	67	69
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	72	78	72	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	57	60	54	58
Colt's Arms	735	745	740	760
Driggs-Seabury	112	114	112	116
Du Pont Powder, new	355	360	355	360
Du Pont Powder pf.	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	428	438	428	438
Hercules Powder pf.	110	116	110	116
Hopkins-Allen	34	40	30	36
Hopkins-Allen pf.	86	92	82	90
Lake Torpedo Boat	18	20	20	22
Midvale Steel	400	450	400	423
Niles-Bement-Pond	130	154	146	149
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	450	475	415	430
Submarine Boat	43	44	48	50
Scoville Mfg. Co.	410	423	410	425
Winch. Repeat. Arms.	2500	2600	2500	2700

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	31.75	32.25	32.00	32.50
Lead	4.50	..	4.50	..
Spelter	*14.25	..	..	..
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	†48.00	50.00	†47.00	50.00
Iron No. 2 X Valley	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper 30 days, was quoted at 18@18⅛c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	17	6	73	0	0
Copper, futures	73	17	6	73	17	0
Tin, spot	149	5	0	150	0	0
Tin, futures	150	10	0	151	5	0
Spelter	67	10	0	67	10	0
Lead	23	12	6	24	2	6

PRICKS WAR ORDER BUBBLE.

American Car and Foundry Reports Its Total Is Only $7,361,000.

In response to many requests for information, some from stockholders and others from stock brokers, President F. N. Eaton of the American Car and Foundry Company yesterday issued a statement describing the company's war business and domestic orders for equipment. The statement was as follows:

Munition contracts amount to $7,361,000 gross. No other negotiations for munitions pending. Delivery eight to nine months. Not having the proper machines or the class of workmen, munition contracts could not be materially increased.

Number of cars to build approximately same as a year ago. If it would be economy to distribute these among the various shops, they could be completed within two or three months. Present demand for cars, light.

The small amount of war orders came as a surprise to Wall Street, for rumors had credited the company with at least $30,000,000 in contracts for shells, with other contracts pending. Stories of large profits from these orders had aided in advancing the company's shares from around 70 to 98 in less than two weeks under buying which was especially heavy last week. The price receded nearly five points yesterday, although not under the influence of President Eaton's statement, which did not appear until long after the market closed.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100½	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	5.10
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100½	100⅝	5.02
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99⅝	99¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	3	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	6.50
German Gov't.	3	Jan., 1916	99¼	99½	7.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅛	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96¼	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.75
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.00
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99¼	99½	4.85
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100½	4.75
Can. North'n	6	Sep., 1931	98¾	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102	102⅜	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94½	94¾	6.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99	5.60
Chi. Ed. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	93½	13.65
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	5⅞
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100¼	4.70
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99½	100¼	5.80
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	93½	6⅝
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.35
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.05
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅛	4.15
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Hav. El Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98⅛	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅜	101	4.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	5.70
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	93⅛	93⅝	6½
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1916	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100⅛	101	3.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	100½	5.93
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97¼	97⅝	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	99⅜	99⅝	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	3.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.90
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	98⅝	6.00
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	93½	94¾	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅞	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99½	99½	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.85
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.58	4.38
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.90	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.62
Chi. & Northw.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	5.05	4.65
Ch., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & S. L.	1916-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.60
Ill. Central.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Louis & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.88	4.62
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'28	5	4.90	4.70
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.88	4.62
South. Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian R'way.	1916-19	5	4.80	4.50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf..	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	85	93	83	93
Conley Foil	340	380	340	380
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	90	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	196	188	193
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	405	415	405	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fifteen roads	$5,488,194	+$377,848
Twelve roads	7,351,276	— 454,389
Total (27 roads)	12,789,470	— 76,541

DULUTH SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$324,871	$301,087	$365,045
Net	112,488	77,068	100,436
Sur. after chg.	22,840	*14,174	2,700
2 mos. gross	635,354	594,444	685,895
Net	207,366	138,521	174,175
Sur. after chg.	28,195	*45,545	80,212

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for August—

Gross	4,028,371	4,705,215	5,112,065
Net after tax.	1,332,417	991,130	931,131
2 mos. gross	9,114,214	9,508,858	10,037,107
Net after tax.	2,512,326	2,067,424	1,875,097

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for August—

Gross	1,569,301	1,540,242	1,655,393
Net after tax.	486,818	372,564	454,263
2 mos. gross	3,019,189	3,126,584	3,401,995
Net after tax.	910,002	839,699	933,020
Chicago Division:			
Gross	969,641	920,315	969,137
Net after tax.	345,978	260,850	285,886
2 mos. gross	1,908,031	1,819,493	1,916,054
Net after tax.	672,234	531,745	567,909

NORTHERN PACIFIC for August—

Mileage	6,471	6,409	6,312
Gross	6,076,329	6,075,933	6,221,481
Net after tax.	2,407,327	1,771,762	1,846,847
2 mos. gross	11,426,113	11,867,995	12,494,454
Net after tax.	3,825,149	3,417,509	3,628,804

SEABOARD AIR LINE for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,576,579	1,680,828	1,794,398
Net after tax.	339,994	393,981	44,343
2 mos. gross	3,204,225	3,563,999	3,612,745
Net after tax.	723,683	797,320	841,042

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for August—

Gross	622,197	554,342	578,919
Net after tax.	288,915	232,070	201,348
2 mos. gross	1,194,054	1,065,160	1,076,313
Net after tax.	530,119	370,829	463,794

WABASH for August—

Gross	2,813,256	2,792,630	2,898,982
Net	900,562	847,664	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HUNTINGTON DEVELOPMENT & GAS for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	26,950	8,972	17,978
Net after tax.	16,970	5,170	11,800
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,271	3,810	10,461
12 mos. gross	223,607	82,797	140,810
Net after tax.	133,504	44,918	88,586
Sur. aft. chgs.	102,839	32,579	70,260
Bal. after pf. divs.	90,839	24,579	66,260

PORTLAND (ME.) RAILROAD for August—

Gross	121,917	121,027	890
Net after tax.	59,503	61,572	*2,069
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,556	41,692	*2,136
12 mos. gross	1,043,174	1,033,387	9,787
Net after tax.	392,087	389,558	2,529
Sur. aft. chgs.	131,599	136,001	*4,476

*Decrease.

UNTERMYER SCENTS LOSS IN WAR STOCKS

Replies to Clergyman's Query with an Attack on the Present "Craze."

"WILD ORGY OF GAMBLING"

Public Never Before Threatened by "So Dangerous a Pitfall" on the Exchange.

Samuel Untermyer has written a letter to the Rev. C. F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, deploring the present craze for war stocks, and predicting that the public will suffer in the long run from the rapid upbidding of prices in the stock market. The letter was written in response to a series of questions asked by Mr. Reisner, who sought the information for use in his clerical duties. This is the letter:

Oct. 2, 1915.

"Rev. C. F. Reisner,
"Grace Methodist Episcopal Church,
"131 West 104th Street, New York City.

"My Dear Sir: I ought, perhaps, to preface my answers to your inquiries by explaining that I have never bought stocks on margin or credit, and have never been concerned in a short sale, or speculated in the stock market. But as an investor and a lawyer who for upwards of thirty-five years has been intimately connected with the affairs of corporations, and who is familiar with the machinery of the Stock Exchange, I have no hesitation in answering your first question by saying that it is worse than hopeless for the average man to expect to amass a fortune or to make money by dealing in the stock market. My experience is that in the end they all lose. They do not lose all the time but they do lose all in time.

"My advice to you is to urge them to keep as far away as possible from the contagion of speculation, and especially to warn them against the present fever of speculation, and at no time to buy stocks except to the extent to which they can pay for them in full as an investment, and then only after a thorough investigation of the merits of the property based on normal conditions.

Condemns "War Stocks."

"Above all things I advise that in making their investments they keep away from the so-called (and in most instances miscalled) 'war stocks,' most of which are selling at greatly inflated prices based on temporary conditions, which are exaggerated and accelerated by pool manipulations and other forms of artificial activity. In some of the most prominent instances the present prices reflect, in my judgment, besides these conditions, a feverish wave of wild and senseless speculation that has seized the general public, spreading like wild-fire from ocean to ocean, and for which the public will, as usual, pay dearly in the end.

"Like all such movements, it finds a semblance of justification sufficient to fire the imaginations of the novices and visionaries who are always easily separated from their hard-earned money by the bait of 'easy money,' in exaggerated tales of the floods of new business involving abnormal profits that are likely to end as unexpectedly as they began. Stocks that represent nothing beyond the hopes and dreams of promoters and that have been rightly regarded

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 3558.

JOBS suits, skirts, coats, dresses and cotton sweaters wanted; mail only. Samuel Meyers, 215 W. 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes, corded or bulk; specify quantity and price. L 90 Times.

OPEN FOR 100 PIECES OF PLUSH. L 82 Times.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed, all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 W. 20th St.

OPEN FOR LARGE QUANTITY OF mackinaw clothes. L 86 Times.

JOBBERS placing orders on pile fabrics, corduroy, and mixture coats; call all week. 3d floor, 36-38 West 26th St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR CONTRACTORS. In position to solicit additional business with reliable manufacturers; best of references. Gelles & Weissman, 302 East 4th St.

SERGE DRESS SACRIFICE. — Have 300 dresses to close out, all-wool, double-warped Amoskeag serge, at $2 each net; big bargain. J. Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

HAVE SPORT COATS to close out at a price; also fur-trimmed suits for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

WOOL GUERNSEY sport sweater coats to close out. Daily, 10 West 19th.

ALL WOOL double warp serges, No. 7,301, Amoskeag; can deliver at once; shades, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen and wine; price 65c. net; 54 inches wide. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone Spring 5083.

ALL WOOL DOUBLE WARP SERGES, No. 7,301 Amoskeag; can deliver at once; shades, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, and wine; price, 65c net; 54 inches wide. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 5083 Spring.

MANNISH ALL-WOOL SERGE BOX SUIT $7.50. Military style, braid trimmed, yarn dyed lining. Prompt deliveries. Other values in suits and coats. E. HONIG, 23 W. 22d St., City.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—275 dresses of serge and taffeta combinations; also crepe de chine and evening dresses at wonderful prices; immediate delivery. Sol. Shapiro, 116 West 29th St.

WE HAVE velvet dresses in stock and crepe de chine and taffetas for delivery, from $6.75 up. Thp Top Waist and Dress Co., 154 West 57th St.

FUR TRIMMING for sale cheaper than anywhere else; immediate deliveries; opossums, raccoons, &c. D. I. Rogow, 215 4th Av., Room 1,712.

SHOES FOR SALE.—500 pairs men's and boys' shoes; good investment for cash. Kirsch, 18 West 31st St.

WE HAVE VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, from $12.75 to $16.50; quick deliveries. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

WE HAVE assorted styles crepe de chine and plaid waists, from $16.80 up, in stock for delivery. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

SINGER NEW BUTTONHOLE MACHINE for sale, No. 7,041. Coronet Costume Co., 114 West 17th St.

WILL SELL salts, black F. O. O. velvet, cheap. L 99 Times.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY LARGE QUANTITY OF MESSALINE FOR SPOT CASH IN BLACK, NAVY BLUE AND BROWN. KAYANEE WAIST & DRESS CO., 536-38 BROADWAY.

CIRCULARIZING AND ADDRESSING service.—Guaranteed lists of 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,205 Broadway.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL PAY SPOT CASH for any quantity 4,002 or 6,002 serge in garnet and brown. Albert & Co., 631 Broadway.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; quantity no object. Spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 2,050.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 49 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, (two) thoroughly experienced, with large following, to carry strong line of popular-priced silk dresses for New York State, Pennsylvania, Middle West and the South; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for New England, with an established trade on ladies' and misses' coats; salary and commission to the right party. X 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for city and vicinity, to sell display fixtures, wax figures, forms. G 224 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted for city and vicinity; salary and commission to the right party. X 351 Times Annex.

BUYER of children's and women's wear seeks a position. X 346 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday....3@3¼ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Mohair Supplies Interrupted.

Makers of goods in which mohair plays an important part are having difficulty in getting in their usual supplies of the raw product. In fact, several houses have advanced the prices on their lines of mohair fabrics. It is very likely the situation will not improve until after the war. Buyers who take such goods will find, it is said, that increased prices will rule as it becomes more difficult to get mohair.

Old Pins Coming Back.

The sash pin is coming back to life, after a four or five years' absence from this market, as a result of the increasing vogue for sashes. Many novelties in this line are now being offered here by the houses which first discovered the signs of revival. Plain and fancy hat pins are also being called for now more than they have been for some time past. This is said to be due to the gradual passing of the small, close-fitting type of hat for women, and the return of hats large enough to require the use of pins to "anchor" them in place.

Anything in Fur.

The craze for fur trimmings in the women's wear trade is beyond precedent. Anything that looks like fur is eagerly taken. A salesman who passed through one coat and suit shop had this description to give of what he saw: "On one table there was a long strip of fur that was much the worse for wear. It looked as if the animal to which it originally belonged had been run over by a train. There were spots in it absolutely devoid of fur, and the general effect was that of a whisk-broom." There seems to be plenty in the way of fur supplies, but difficulty on the score of dyeing has advanced prices.

Sometimes the Buyer Loses.

The treatment of salesmen by buyers is often very arbitrary, but the salesman is not left entirely without redress, as one of them plainly indicated recently. He was forced to reach his customer by means of the freight elevator and accumulated grease and dust during the ascent. Discourtesy on the buyer's part finally gave rise to the following remark: "A salesman has to put up with a good many things, but sooner or later he evens up the score. If I had something that was exceptionally good, this is the last house I would call on. I can mention at least one house that has failed through incurring the enmity of the salesmen. No house can afford to be wholly independent."

Improved Demand for Burlaps.

There was a good inquiry here yesterday, which resulted in some business for 40-inch 10 and 10½ ounce burlaps, but the call for the lightweight goods in that width was small. On the other hand, buyers were bidding for liberal quantities of 32 and 36 inch lightweight goods. There has not been a great deal of change in the price position of the market in the last week. Nominal prices on spot and near-by 40-inch goods yesterday were: 7½-ounce, 5.40c; 8-ounce, 5.50c; 10-ounce, 7.65c, and 10½-ounce, 7.75c. It is said that even these prices might be shaded on the 7½ and 8 ounce goods by a liberal buyer. Forty-inch 10½-ounce goods, to arrive in late November or early December, were quoted yesterday at 7.55c.

Retail Jewelry Business Better.

A professional shopper in the employ of a local smallwares house, who makes the rounds of the leading retail stores every week, reports that the sale of jewelry at retail, both in the department stores and jewelry shops, is larger now than it has been at any time since the European war began. While she says that the general demand seems to be largely centred on minor items of decoration at the moment, there is every indication that the sale of the more expensive pieces will follow, now that feminine attention has been directed toward jewelry, and feminine purses have been replenished. Such things as novelty pins and hair ornaments seem to be especially in demand, she says.

Fancy Goods Sell Freely.

While house business in the fancy goods and notions field is more or less quiet at the moment, the business that is being done on the road by salesmen, now out with holiday and late Fall lines, is said to be very good. On the whole, it is said, this has been one of the best market seasons in several years. Among the newer offerings are novelties in silver brooches in the shape of bar pins, which can be retailed at 50 cents; novelty hair ornaments, set with rhinestones and sapphires, that retail at $1, and "high" novelties in bags, especially in large shapes. Among the best of these bags are velvet ones trimmed with celluloid ornaments.

Gray Goods Inquiry Big.

While there was plenty of inquiry for gray goods in this market yesterday, the actual business put through was not large because of the unwillingness of practically all of the mills to sell ahead, and of many of them to sell even spot goods. This unwillingness was the result, of course, of the antics of the cotton market. Prices everywhere were firmly held on goods that had not been withdrawn. Among the best printcloth sales of the day were 39-inch 68-72s, which moved for immediate shipment at 5¼ cents, and 38½-inch 60-52s, which sold for spot delivery at 4¼ cents. Sellers of sheetings and drills were not very anxious to trade at present prices, and sales were limited as a result. Prices were firm to higher. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....5⅛c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c

It Makes Business Hard.

The remarkable condition of the cotton market in the last two weeks has made it more difficult than ever for the commission houses which handle gray goods to do business. Not only have many of the mills withdrawn their goods until prices come closer to equaling the cost of cotton, but others are insisting that no orders shall be taken by the representing houses without first querying. The effect of this is easy to see in cases where the goods of "querying" and "non-querying" mills come into direct competition, and the buyer wants his answer right away. Many buyers are said to be more or less suspicious when told that the mill must be consulted before bids can be accepted, one of the inferences drawn being that the goods are being "peddled" to obtain high prices, instead of being disposed of to regular customers at prices favorable to them. This inference, however, is about as unjust to the salesman and the commission house at the moment as anything can be.

NOT SATISFIED WITH DUTY.

Appeal to be Taken from Ruling on Marble Fonts and Seats.

The Treasury Department has decided not to accept a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers holding that marble fonts and marble seats are entitled to entry at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "works of art, including statuary, sculptures, or copies, replicas, or reproductions thereof."

The articles in controversy were assessed for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem by the Collector as coming under the provision for "marble manufactured into monuments, benches, vases, and other articles." After the Board rendered its decision, Assistant Secretary Peters referred the matter to Assistant Attorney General Hanson of the Department of Justice. Mr. Hanson, after considering the points at issue, recommended to the department that an appeal be taken to the Customs Court. This Mr. Peters has now ordered.

It is understood that the department is unwilling to lose the higher duty on this large class of importations affecting churches, art collectors, and regular importers. Mr. Hanson hopes to convince that the paragraph under which assessment was made, was intended by Congress to cover the articles in dispute.

Record for 20th Century Limited.

The New York Central Twentieth Century Limited, running between New York and Chicago on a twenty-hour schedule, according to an announcement of the railway, broke all records for the six months ended Aug. 31. This train made 184 trips in each direction, and was on time at both ends in 96 per cent. of the runs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Showers Tues.; cooler at night. Wed., cloudy and cooler; moderate s. winds, becoming n. w. by Wed.

Ga.—Showers Tues.; cooler in w. Wed., fair; cooler in e.; moderate winds, becoming n. w.

Fla.—Showers Tues.; cooler in n. w. Wed., probably fair; cooler in cent. and n. e.; moderate e. to s. e. winds, except n. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Showers Tues., except fair in extreme n.; cooler. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues., except showers in s. e.; cooler. Wed., fair; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair in n., showers in s.; cooler Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cooler and fair Tues., except showers near the coast. Wed., fair; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, warmer.

Okla.—Fair, continued cool Tues. Wed., fair, warmer.

Ark.—Fair, cooler Tues. Wed., fair, continued cool.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in w., showers in e. Tues., cooler. Wed., fair.

Ohio—Colder Tues., with showers, followed by fair. Wed., fair; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, cooler Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed., fair; moderate to fresh w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues., colder in e. Wed., fair, warmer in w.; moderate to fresh w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Iowa, and Kan.—Fair and continued cool Tues.; Wed. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Wed. and in n. w. Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adams, Myrtle—O. Hitchins et al., Sept. 17, 1908.....$745.00
Clancy, John F., and Peter G. Van Olst—Upper Hudson Stone Co., Sept. 23, 1915.....1,838.86
Cohen, Sol and Jacob—H. Bernstein & Co., May 5, 1914.....147.66
Cole, Joseph—Mosler Safe Co., Dec. 27, 1911.....3,031.50
Same—Same, Dec. 27, 1911.....227.80
Deffa, Louis P.—R. Schneider, June 22, 1915.....3,502.10
Same—H. R. Schmedes, June 22, 1915..840.58
Donnelly, Mary—E. H. Hogen, Jan. 19, 1910.....366.67
Donnelly, Mary—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., April 2, 1914.....231.34
Kimball, Effie L.—H. Jaeckel & al., Aug. 11, 1915.....414.75
McMahon, John J.—J. J. Barr, July 9, 1915.....300.00
Shenk, Joseph—I. Arndt, March 6, 1909.667.23
Levitan, Aaron and Sophie—M. Markel, Aug. 31, 1914, (canceled).....8,068.06

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

L. D. GOLDSTEIN & BRO., composed of Louis D. and Joseph Goldstein, jobbers in woolens and dress goods at 354 Fourth Avenue, have made an assignment to Nathaniel Walkof. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Samuel S. Myers for these creditors: Gera Mills, $4,800; King, Beals & Co., $500; Clifton Woolen Mills, $1,500. Liabilities are $45,000 and assets $20,000. The firm was formed on Jan. 6, 1913.

ALEX SINGER, trading as Alex Singer & Bro., manufacturer of clothing at 722 Broadway, has made an assignment to Henry Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball for these creditors: John E. McGuirk, $500; R. A. Cullum, $100, and A. Auerbach, $100.

LOUIS FRANK of 56 Lenox Avenue, formerly manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 33 West Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,002 and assets of $1,040 cash realized by the assignee. Mr. Frank assigned on Dec. 24, 1914.

JOHN J. FROWEIN, stereotyper, of 887 Cauldwell Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,686 and no assets.

CHRISTIAN D. AHLERS, hotel keeper at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,289 and assets of $810.

BERTHA K. ESSMAN.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Bertha K. Essman, shoe dealer at 907 East 163d Street and 1,907 Southern Boulevard, with creditors at 42½ cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and balance in notes.

ELIAS J. SHASHOU.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Elias J. Shashou, trading as the Parisian Art Co. in the Pennsylvania Terminal at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash.

BERNARD DORF, cloak manufacturer of 23 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $40,857, nominal assets of $16,949, and actual assets of $9,705.

DAVID ROSENZWEIG, manufacturer of leather goods at 132 Greene Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $12,087, nominal assets of $3,500, and actual assets of $1,500.

BARUCH LEVITTES, furniture dealer at 325 East Seventy-fifth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $6,678 and assets of $1,019 in accounts mostly from concerns who have failed.

CHARLES SILVERMAN, trading as the Eagle Raincoat Company at 90 East Broadway, has made an assignment to Julius M. Hansen. He has been in this line for fourteen years.

E. H. MILLER & BROTHER, composed of Edward H. and Paul Miller, wholesale dealers in fruits at 324 Washington Street, have made an assignment to Wand W. Smith.

JOHN APPLEGATE, wholesale fish dealer at 214 Front Street, (Fulton Market,) has made an assignment to David W. Kahn. Mr. Applegate has been in this line thirty-five years.

HARRY PLETMAN, dealer in bicycles at 300 East Fifty-second Street, has made an assignment to Morris Zwerling.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ALIR T. BALDWIN, 62 West Fortieth Street; liabilities $316,350.
THOMAS E. VERMILYE, 463 West 144th Street, formerly contractor; liabilities $27,457.
JACOB KORNREICH, furniture, 142 Essex Street; liabilities $13,130.
WILLIAM A. BURCH, New Rochelle.
HANS E. GRABAU, designer of metal devices, 72 Washington Square South.
BENJAMIN SCHORR, bartender, 93 Stanton Street.
SAMUEL HORENSTEIN, waists and dresses, 450 Grand Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Max Lowenstein and Louis Lowenstein, doing business as A. Lowenstein & Sons, furniture, 128 Washington Street. The concern has accounts receivable of $6,000, and vehicles $200, but no value is placed upon the stock in trade. The liabilities are divided as follows: Secured, $4,010; unsecured, $13,478, and taxes due, $52.55.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—Mary E. Carroll of 217 Walnut Street, Brookline, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Her liabilities are $51,565, of which $25,095 is unsecured, and $26,470 is accommodation paper. The petitioner is an indorser of notes of the Carroll Construction Company. The heaviest creditor is the Fidelity and Casualty Company, surety on bond, $25,000.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 4.—The Reimers Exline Company, wholesale stationery and publishing house, has been placed in the hands of a receiver upon application of creditors. W. G. Newby of Fort Worth was appointed receiver. The company's assets are about $300,000; liabilities not stated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Muelley Coal Company, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $47,902; assets, $9,530.

Chicago Iron & Metal Company. Involuntary petition filed in behalf of Ogden State Bank and others. Liabilities and assets not estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abrams, Edwin H.—J. E. Linde Paper Co.....$240.00
Arnold, Lawrence H., or L. Hastings Arnold—Anderson & Co.....239.11
Boyd, Joseph—M. Isenberg.....239.95
Bersum, Conrad—A. Berlinar et al.....209.78
Byrne, Francis—M. E. Byrne.....447.91
Byrne, Thomas H., and Elizabeth M. Byrne—P. Petzer.....511.24
Cassanette, Constantine—O'Neill Adams & Co.....243.53
Cunningham, Dennis—S. H. Spear.....111.91
Charles Talbot & Co.—Royal Bank of Canada.....8,844.63
Crabtree, John H.—C. C. Cowan.....1,263.95
Conover, Frank E.—E. H. Peck.....657.74
Cowen, Bernard—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.....421.10
Cohen, Morris—Lesher Whitman & Co.2,394.80
City of New York—D. Rootman, costs..110.58
Cook, Charles E.—A. Krauser.....220.25
Consolidated Metal Fireproofing Co., Inc—M. S. Toch.....186.82
Diamond, Morris & Harry—F. Nelson..276.51
Dembitzer, Emma—F. Britschi.....141.91
Farley, Philip M.—Cafe Boulevard Co...128.65
Grand Delancey Co.—People, &c.....100.00
Goldstein, Mina, and Bea Leech—E. J. Beller.....135.93
Gage, William M.—New & Beaver Co., Corporation.....252.15
Glass, Isidor—M. I. Horwitz.....183.41
Glacobbe Press, Inc.—Brunswick Paper Co., Inc.....2,312.94
Glendenning, Robert—Burns Bros....1,700.83
Glocke, Otto E.—Western Union Telegraph Co.....315.73
Hamley, Joseph—A. Kram.....122.52
Hover, Philip L.—W. Nungasser.....291.90
Hurgerford, Adelaide—Edward Davis, Inc.....127.67
Johnson, Frederick—S. H. Spear.....133.99
Isaacs, Philip—A. McCormack.....150.90
Kaplan, Anna—Princess Corset Co....157.88
Lighte, Charles, and Charles, Jr.—S. W. Goelet.....1,010.50
Levine, Carrie—D. K. de Beixdon et al.531.44
Levy, Max—E. Pauly.....141.20
Lyons, James—Gibson Distilling Co...115.00
McMahon, John—J. Schroeder.....502.87
McGuire, Wm. A.—R. C. Gaige.....433.02
Miller, Paul—W. Herschbein et al.....510.00
Same—Same.....476.54
Margolies, Edward—J. A. Faust.....715.15
Miller, Isaac—American Sign Co.....381.70
Marx, Ber—S. H. Spear.....156.06
Mathews, Robert V.—First National Bank of Regina, Prov.....3,058.01
Milhau, Chas.—Simpson Crawford Corp.168.22
O'Sullivan, Michael—M. Gintzler.....397.15
Popper, Fred—C. Mandelstein et al.....142.25
Paul, William—Long Dock Mills.....503.02
Pendelton, Arthur, and Anna Poil—E. W. Cole.....240.49
Quigley, Patrick—National Casket Co...143.88
Robert Dalby, Inc.—W. Goodman.....276.27
Rapp, Herman, Harry Cooper and Charles Cooper—M. Kantor.....120.70
Richardson, Wilmer—M. G. Hughes....111.32
Rosoff, Samuel R.—S. D. Matthews....143.44
Rauer, Philipp—J. T. Kelly.....315.21
Sergente, Garibaldi—B. Baff & Son....224.63
Salomon, Catherine F.—M. M. Menken..115.41
Steinman, Otto M.—O. M. Steinman, Inc.....3,526.06
Steele, J. Nevette, Jr., or J. Newell Steele—J. F. R. Frazier.....1,864.46
Sheedy, Michael R.—L. Keedick.....252.54
Sternberg, H. Sumner—C. Waltzfelder..476.58
Startz, Charles F. A.—J. M. McCunn..271.07
Trachtenberg, Max—B. Grubeg.....161.91
Templin, Edmund M.—M. Lee et al.....447.29
Theodore Starrett Co.—P. & F. Corbin of New York.....790.05
Winkelstein, Philip J.—J. J. Van Meeuwen et al.....226.09
Wagner, Louis—John F. Boyle Co.....217.23
Williams Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc., and William A. Williams—J. Beck.....166.66
Wills, Nat M.—Eighty-sixth St. & West End Av. Co.....305.66
White, Fred H.—National Newark Banking Co.....439.31

In Bronx County.

Birch, Frank A.—Corbett & Co.....$96.91
Bartlet, Anna C.—A. S. Kohn.....34.72
Dreher, John A.—E. J. Winterroth.....37.25
Elsey, Herbert S.—Fisk Rubber Co. of New York.....113.87
Hant, Hugo—H. Hollander.....115.38
Jaffess, Yetta—Bank of United States.1,022.12
Same—Same.....1,022.20
Keller, Jacob—E. L. O'Connell.....133.22
Leindorf Electric Light Co., Inc.—K. Parlser.....14.00
Tremont Paper and Twine Co., Inc.—Progressive Paper Products Co., Inc...215.92
Wray, Seda, and G. Ewald Menzel—H. Vogler.....173.61

PRODUCE MEN IN SESSION.

Standardization of Poultry, Eggs, and Butter to Come Up.

The ninth annual convention of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association brought to the McAlpin yesterday delegates from all parts of the country, whose number is said to be close to 1,000. The convention is expected to accomplish much toward a standardization of the products its members have to do with, the new marketing bill, now before Congress, is expected to be criticised, and members of the association hold that they are paying extortionate freight rates between New York and Chicago.

In his opening address, Charles E. McNeil, President of the association, pointed out that storage space had become a serious problem, because the packing interests had had to go outside their own plants to obtain space for their own goods. He urged monthly Government reports on the holdings of all food commodities carried in cold storage warehouses, whether public or private. He intimated that the railroads were trying to dictate to the shippers of poultry, butter, and eggs, and advised the association to demand a cessation of tinkering with railway tariffs. The convention will continue today.

LACKAWANNA ROAD INDICTED

May Be Fined $20,000 for Neglect to Collece $286 for Demurrage.

An indictment with twenty counts was handed up yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, charging it with failing to observe the published tariffs in connection with the shipments of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania for delivery in this city.

The period covered by the indictment was from October, 1912, to October, 1914, and it is charged that the railroad company neglected to collect demurrage charges on twenty canal boats detained at the New York lighterage station from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. The amount of demurrage which the company, it is contended, failed to demand was $286. Under the Elkins law the railroad is liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000 on each count of the indictment, so that its negligence may cost it $20,000.

MAX PAM MUST PAY $53,000.

Sued by Trust Company for Notes for Wyoming Irrigation Work.

Justice Page of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Max Pam, the corporation lawyer of Chicago, owed the Title Guarantee and Trust Company $53,000 instead of the $99,828 for which the company sued. Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mr. Pam, described the verdict as a victory for his client, because Mr. Pam had always been willing to pay the amount awarded.

The suit grew out of a contract by which the Thompson-Starrett Company was to do certain irrigation and development work in Uwa, Wyo. Mr. Pam gave the notes in payment with the understanding, it was said, that the amount actually due would be a subject for future settlement. The trust company said it had purchased the notes in good faith and was entitled to their face value.

Pastel Shades in Colored Kid.

A prominent Delaware firm of colored kid manufacturers will introduce an innovation to the shoe trade during the present week in the shape of a comprehensive line of pastel shades for evening footwear. Because of the introduction of this daintily colored kid, it is said that there will be a restriction in the demand for colored satin slippers this Fall and Winter, as it will now be possible for the well-dressed woman to match any gown she has with a kid slipper. Kid slippers are said to wear longer than satin ones, and they can easily be cleaned when soiled, an other point claimed in their favor is that a woman can wear a kid slipper a half size smaller than any other kind of footwear. In the darker shades, especially bronze and navy blue, colored kid footwear is being much used this Fall for street wear.

TODAY
begins the sacrifice sale of imported novelty piece goods; making room for other departments; attractive goods at still more attractive prices; come in today; plain and fancy, white and colors; good assortments.
BRUNO BECKHARD,
Successor to Wasserman & Beckhard,
140 Fifth Av., cor. 19th St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, Topeka, Kansas, on October 28, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approving, ratifying and confirming of the following, to wit:

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company.

The lease of the property of the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company, effective August 1, 1914.

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe Railway Company.

The lease of the property of the Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe Railway Company, effective July 1, 1915.

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Oil Fields and Santa Fe Railway Company.

The lease of the property of the Oil Fields and Santa Fe Railway Company by agreement dated May 7, 1915.

All action of the Directors and Executive Committee taken since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on September 23, 1915, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, August 3, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the YANKEE CIGAR BOX COMPANY INC., that pursuant to the By-Laws of said Company and Section 16 of the Stock Corporation Law, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 19th day of October, 1915, at 2 P. M., Room 1,102, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of authorizing the officers and Board of Directors of this corporation to sell and convey its entire plant, machinery, apparatus, licenses, leases, goodwill and all its right, title, and interest in and to all its patent rights and copyrights, to Samuel Blank, for the sum of $2,250, or to any other person for such price and upon such terms as the Board of Directors in their discretion may deem advisable.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1915.
ADOLPH KLEIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Attorney for Yankee Cigar Box Company, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

THE NATIONAL LIST, Incorporated.
STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NATIONAL LIST, Inc., will be held at their office, 115 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1915, at 11:00 A. M.

At such meeting, seven directors to serve for the ensuing year are to be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly be considered.

CHARLES G. HELLINGER, Secretary.
September 28th, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 166, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of, approximately, the same size, the larger one being about 48 feet by 40 feet by 83 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Wadsworth Co.; J. H. Birnbaum, ready to wear; Imperial.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.
ASHLAND, Ohio—M. Marcus, coats, skirts, and furs; 170 5th Av.
ATLANTA—W. W. Robbins; ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, umbrellas, parasols, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 395 Broadway; Albert.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; L. Goldenberg, general mdse.; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; C. T. Warner, furnishing goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Co.; P. Lazarus, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, coats, suits; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Chas-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohen, jobs, house dresses, corset covers; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Standard Cap Mfg. Co.; M. Mafit, cloth hats, caps; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; Miss L. Hocheimer, representing; 220 5th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—M. Lewsem & Co.; L. Lewsem, jobs; room 1,170 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—F. Marx Store; A. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, plush coats, flowers, feathers; 1,261 Bwy.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Fitzgerald, ladies', misses' coats; J. Schenker, waists, dresses, velvet suits, plush coats, furs, fur coats; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Kennedy Co.; B. A. Wortman, boys' clothing; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. B. Holmes, music, musical instruments; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Bergheim Bros.; D. Bergheim, handkerchiefs, neckwear, mufflers, jewelry, manufacturers men's neckwear; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Weinberg's Dry Goods Co.; C. Weinberg, jobs, mixture, pile fabric coats; 141 W. 28th.
BOSTON—Tremont Stores; E. A. Fernold, housefurn. goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Murphy, gloves; Miss Rice, women's, misses', children's hosiery, underwear; Miss Casey, jewelry, leather goods; Mrs. Spear, notions, toilet goods; Mr. Adelberg, mdse. mgh., 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jansen, perfumeries, toilet articles; Mr. Mishael, jewelry; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; basement; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. O'Brian, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mrs. Kavanagh, neckwear; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Thompson, corsets, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Tobey, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; A. D. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear apparel; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Rausley, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 220 6th Av.
BUFFALO—"Ryan's"; L. Cohn, plush coats, suits; 15 E. 226th.
BUFFALO—Ladd & Ryan; J. T. Ryan, dry goods; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; D. Scholl, Miss K. Leyden, knit underwear; J. J. Connelly, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Siegel Bros.; Miss M. Siegel, millinery; 621 B'way.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; N. F. Hens, notions; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; L. Machimer, domestics, wash goods, linings; W. Bryden, linens, white goods, blankets; W. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,160 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field; A. S. Harper, hardware; L. M. Beale, notions; E. Walter, jewelry; L. Moisley, women's neckwear; Mrs. E. F. Skinner, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. Stern, corsets, leather goods, millinery; C. J. Cornwell, furnishing goods, hats, gloves, trunks, bags; F. Case, shoes; 438 Broad

SPURT IN COTTON ON CROP REPORT

Government Estimate, Indicating Production of 10,950,000 Bales, Helps Bulls.

NET GAIN 58 TO 66 POINTS

Ginning Figures Without Effect—Leading Spot Firms Continue Their Bear Position.

Bull ideas on the crop situation were fully confirmed yesterday by the Government report on cotton condition. The condition figures of 60.8 per cent. are the lowest since the great bull season of 1909-10 and are construed as pointing to a production of 10,950,000 bales.

This report was the chief feature of yesterday's active session in cotton. The result was an advance to new high levels, with January reaching 12.87, which is 102 points above the low level reached on last Friday's break and about 75 points up from Saturday's closing.

The Census report published at the opening was practically ignored. It possessed no special significance. The amount of cotton ginned was approximately 2,900,000 bales, compared with 3,898,000 last year and 3,246,000 two years ago. The crop nas been rapidly picked and ginned, and the mere fact that it makes bullish comparisons with the two preceding seasons is conclusive of little or nothing. The ginning figures do not possess much significance prior to the middle of November. Then the trend of the crop, whether toward a large or small production, is clearly indicated.

Immediately before the condition report was issued at noon January cotton was selling around 12.40. There was an immediate jump of 20 points, and prices worked up more than 20 points further before the close. The thoroughly liquidated condition of the market as a result of last week's break enabled the bulls to press their advantage to the utmost. There is a strong bull party now in the market, while the bears consist of some of the leading spot firms who have steadfastly refused to place any trust in reports of crop damage or predictions of higher prices.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 13 to 25 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 65 points advance, 12.50 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.32	11.84	12.28@12.30	11.70
Dec.	12.69	12.15	12.60@12.63	11.98@12.00
Jan.	12.87	12.30	12.79@12.82	12.13@12.15
Mar.	13.15	12.56	13.06@13.08	12.41@12.42
May	13.37	12.75	13.27	12.62@12.63
July	13.34	12.75	13.24@13.26	12.63@12.64

Total port receipts, 35,000 bales; last week, 41,861 bales; last year, 33,578 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,264	5,512	3,245
Galveston	13,993	16,232	17,290
Mobile	331	618	1,288
Charleston	2,743	4,376	3,113
Savannah	5,931	10,754	5,871
Wilmington	2,888	5,499	609
Norfolk	5,171	3,408	2,202

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,800	7,475	3,471
Memphis	5,901	3,918	9,179
St. Louis	56	446	226
Houston		27,703	16,417

Exports, 6,582 bales; total thus far this season, 66,436; total last season, 152,017.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
.... Galveston	....	214,613	118,087
.... New Orleans	11.81	146,904	60,538
.... Mobile	11.63	13,231	12,677
1,868 Savannah	11.75	136,693	51,432
.... Charleston	11.62½	84,671	23,180
.... Wilmington	11.50	48,086	14,148
.... Norfolk	....	41,949	19,182
1,297 Augusta	11.25	121,774	47,883
1,850 Memphis	12.00	69,772	48,082
.... St. Louis	11.75	7,315	12,524
.... Houston	....	....	62,425

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling four points advance at 6.90. Sales, 10,000; receipts, nil. Market closed strong.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kountze Bros., the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore and Otto Marx & Co. of Birmingham, Ala., are offering $1,250,000 City of Birmingham 5 per cent. 1945 gold bonds at a price to yield more than 4.80 per cent.

The reorganization plan for the M. Rumely Company will probably be declared operative this week. It was announced yesterday that 95 per cent. of the outstanding notes issues and a majority of the stock had assented to the plan. Deposits are still being accepted.

A protective committee for the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway Company, a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas System, has been formed. It is composed of R. Walter Leigh of Maitland, Coppell & Co., H. F. Whitcomb of Milwaukee, and F. X. Quinn of Philadelphia.

Lamarche & Coady are offering at par, with a bonus of 50 per cent. common stock, the cumulative preferred stock of the Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Traction Corporation.

The Standard Milling Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 30 to stockholders of record Oct. 25.

The up-State Public Service Commission yesterday approved the issue of $14,451,000 Delaware & Hudson Company 5 per cent. 20-year convertible gold bonds and also authorized the railroad to issue an additional $9,684,000 common stock to meet the conversion demands.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I.—Proposals will be received here till Nov. 6, 1915, at 12 M., for purchase of Str. CORA; wooden hull, single screw; length, 139 ft. 8 in.; beam 23 ft. 8 in.; depth, 8 ft. 6 in.; formerly a yacht. Vessel may be seen at this harbor; full particulars on application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 26, 1915, for furnishing and placing rip-rap at Canterville and Saltersville Lights, Newark Bay, N. J. Information upon application to above office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLVED. — SCHWARTZ & HIRSHFIELD, at 84 East 10th St., New York City, dissolved on Sept. 25, 1915.

Volume I.

Being Six Numbers of

Current History Magazine

Published by The New York Times

In this volume is given the progress of the European war with attendant diplomatic complexities. Leading men among the belligerent nations champion the causes of their countries. It is a volume of actual history, beautifully illustrated and sold for Two Dollars (postage extra.)

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

Times Square, New York

PENN. INSPECTION TO BEGIN.

Officials Will Award Prizes on Lines East of Pittsburgh.

The annual inspection of the lines east of Pittsburgh by the General Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad will begin today, when the Managers, Supervisors and their assistants, 300 in number, will board special cars in Jersey City. The officials arrived in this city last night.

Prizes amounting to nearly $11,000 are to be awarded to the men who have raised the sections of the railroad over which they have supervision to the highest point of efficiency. The railroad has awarded prizes since 1872, when $2,200 was appropriated for that purpose. Great care is taken to insure that the prizes shall be awarded on accurate data. A committee of maintenance and way officers goes over the line every few weeks, in a car attached to one of the regular high speed trains. Two glasses of water are placed on the sills of two rear windows and every spill of water is counted against the score of the section of track over which the train is passing.

To make the record even more accurate, an instrument has been designed to register every vibration of the car, either vertically or horizontally. This instrument, which is placed in the floor of the car, has two stems, with a hammer on the end of each. These stems are of flexible steel, and vibrate, one vertically and the other horizontally, with every jar of the car. The movements of the stems are recorded.

The inspection trip this year will take at least two days.

APPROVES D. & H. BONDS.

Service Board Authorizes Issue of $14,451,000 at 5 Per Cent.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The up-State Public Service Commission has approved the issue of $14,451,000 of the Delaware & Hudson Company's 5 per cent 20-year convertible gold bonds dated Oct. 1, 1915. The proceeds of the issue will be used to take up $13,975,000 outstanding of a $14,000,000 issue of 4 per cent. 10-year debentures, due June 16, next, and to pay $361,000 commission and expenses to the underwriting syndicate. The remainder from the sale of the bonds, which must be disposed of at not less than par, must be held in the company's treasury subject to the future order of the commission.

The order of the commission also authorized an issue of $9,634,000 common stock of the company, to be used solely to meet conversion demands from the holders of the new bonds, which can be made between Oct. 1, 1917, and Oct. 1, 1927, on a basis of 150 for the stock.

INCREASE NICKEL DIVIDEND.

International to Pay 10 Per Cent. in Stock to Holders of Common.

Directors of the International Nickel Company yesterday declared a dividend of 10 per cent., payable in stock to holders of the company's common shares. The date of payment is Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 15. The usual disbursement of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock was also ordered paid on the same day.

The company's earnings of late have been on a large scale as the result of orders for steel to be used in manufacture of munitions and ordnance. The regular dividend on the common stock is 2½ per cent. quarterly, with extras from time to time. There is $38,000,000 common and $9,000,000 preferred stock outstanding.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Forty-three corporations with $1,785,000 aggregate capital stock were chartered today. They included:

Plutoscope Corporation, projecting machines, motion picture cameras, films, gas engines, corporation, aeroplanes, mechanical devices, $1,000,000. Isidor E. Thomas H. Ross, George W. Martin, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Farm Debenture Corporation, Onondaga title and brokerage in stocks, securities, loans, $200,000. E. F. Brown, W. H. Bounds, W. H. Buhl, Syracuse.

Aniline Products Co., chemicals, aniline oils, $50,000. Isidor E. Finkelstein, Ira N. Lind, Abran N. Kerner, 73 East 128th St.

Newburgh Shipbuilding and Manufacturing Co., Newburgh, $150,000. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Newburgh; Jos. N. Bain, A. Lincoln, J. Miller, Newburgh.

Mr. Barnes of New York, general mercantile, $25,000. S. Jacob Bell, Willis B. Zink, Douglass Barnes, 970 Riverside Drive.

Harrison Chemical Co., drugs, chemicals, $50,000. William S. Broadhurst, A. M. Kern, Roy I. Guthman, 882 Eighth Av.

Sin-Sin-Palo Co., Buffalo, waterproofing shoes, $50,000. William F. Wierling, James G. Pratt, Donald F. Fradette, 39 Monticello St., Buffalo.

Valron Manufacturing Corpn., land, realty, factories, plants, personal property, $25,000. Andrew R. Shiland, Woodford Brooks, Waldron Williams, Rye.

The E. W. Co., Brooklyn, real estate brokerage, public improvements, contracting, $15,000. Sidney Rosenthal, Louis H. and William F. Miller, 506 Lakeview Av., Rockville Centre.

Streber Judd, women's underwear, other garments, $20,000. John J. Quencer, John F. Sonners, Frederick H. Judd, 60 West 10th St.

Eastern Cuba Salt Co., salt plants, drugs, chemicals, $15,000. Archibald E. Stevenson, Emile Utard, William H. Bemis, Baracoa, Cuba.

Compass Realty Corpn., $10,000. John C., Frank A. and Mary C. Brady, 17 East 129th St.

Own Your Home Company, Queens, realty, construction, $10,000; Robert M., Catharine, Sarah and Joseph H. Hay, Hempstead.

Safety Door and Gate Company, Brooklyn, safety doors, elevator gates, light ironwork, $10,000; Alexander Braunstein, Louis Geffen, Samuel Shapiro, 101 Main St., White Plains.

D. Moskowitz Co., delicatessen, lunchrooms, kosher meats, $5,000; Max Rosenbluth, Dora and Sandor Rosner, 103 Avenue D.

Hallecy Building Corp'n, realty, construction, $10,000; Frederick A. Ross, Anna and Daniel Hallecy, 1,068 Vallon Av., Bronx.

Leopold H. Herzfelder & Co., jewelry, $15,000; Sigmund and Leopold H. Herzfelder, Gustave Leight, 24 E. 106th St.

National Export and Import Company, $10,000; Thomas M. Cassidy, Herman Feinberg, Paul Korn, 203 W. 94th St.

The Bright Clothes Shops, clothing, $10,000; Chas. Evans, Morris Kleinfus, Jacob Meyerson, 3355 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

Ferdinand Buck Company, bakery, restaurant, lunchrooms, $15,000; Bertha, Welhelmina, Marie, Louis and Ferdinand Buck, 192 Eighth Av.

Cap-Hold, patent devices, $10,000; Donald R. McIntyre, John M. Vandergrift, Chas. Clark, 63 Madison Av.

Hopkinson Mansion, Brooklyn, catering, reception hall, social functions, $5,000; Benj. Weinberg, Nathan Kuperberg, Harry Deitsch, 80 Grafton St.

Page Optometrist Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; Irving Disner, Max and Wm. Page, 466 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Central Valley Stores, Central Valley, realty, construction, $5,000; John P., Warren M., and Edith Gildersleeve, Central Valley.

North County Development Company, realty, construction, $5,000; John M. Fenarty, William G. McGrath, Charles F. Deshler, 986 Intervale Av.

B. & N. Cleaners and Dyers, Brooklyn, $5,000; Samuel Frank, Jesse Newman, Henry Berger, 669 Lenox Av.

J. F. Brown Agency, Wellsville, Insurance brokerage, realty, $5,000; E. Mary, Louisa A. and E. C. Brown, Wellsville.

Jelenk & Hansen, Brooklyn, theatres, opera houses, photo-play houses, $5,000; Morris Hansen, Sadie and Theodore Jelenk, 1,977 Douglass St., Brooklyn.

Glassheim-Hertz Co., straw and silk braids, ladies' hats, $10,000; Philip and Adolph Hertz, Samuel Glassheim, 550 West 180th St.

The Immediate Delivery Bargain House, ladies' clothing, $5,000; Ella L. Siegel, Abraham and Samuel Leff, 1,053 Bryant Av., Bronx.

Capital Increases—Encyclopedia Americana Corporation, New York, $10,000 to $1,000,000; American Correspondent Film Co., New York, $10,000 to $140,000; Mohawk Brush Company, Albany, $25,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Panker-Ferster Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 4.—Charters filed here:

Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company, New York, $15,000,000; to purchase, take over, own and lease all kinds of mining rights and metalliferous lands, to produce and carry on a business of treating, refining, selling, and dealing in, and with, cotton fibres, and solutions, &c., for the manufacture of dyestuffs of all kinds; Blair Frazier, Newton James, George A. Harrington, all of New York.

Universal Oil and Gas Company, $5,000,000; to purchase, acquire, own and lease oil and gas lands, and mineral products of all kinds; J. H. Nixon, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

19-YEAR CAMPAIGN REWARDS ATCHISON

Outlays of $308,000,000 on Betterments Reflected in Record of Biggest Year.

EARNINGS GROW $6,555,000

President Ripley Holds Middlemen Responsible for Low Rates Forced on Railroads.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway system, covering 11,114 miles of operated railway, had the largest gross and net earnings in its history for the year ended June 30. The report of E. P. Ripley, President of the system, which was issued yesterday, attributes the immediate success of the railway to the unprecedented wheat crop in Kansas, and to the largely increased yield of agricultural products of all kinds last year in Western Texas and Western Oklahoma.

The development of the big railway system to its highest efficiency, it is pointed out, was primarily due to the plan of extension and improvement laid out nineteen years ago. In the years since 1896 the Atchison has spent $308,000,000 on improvements and betterments.

Total operating revenues amounted to $117,665,587, an increase of $6,555,817. The net operating revenues were $41,574,033, an increase of $3,933,597.

There was available for dividends, after all charges, the sum of $24,130,861, an increase of about $4,000,000 compared with 1914. A total of $6,513,396 was appropriated for additions and betterments.

Freight earnings of the Atchison increased $6,866,005 during the year, while passenger earnings fell off $674,168.

The property investment of the Atchison in 1915, according to the railway's report, was $683,855,314. The net earnings applicable to bond interest, dividends, and improvements on the basis of this enormous investment, constituted an earning of only 5.40 per cent. on the property investment. In 1914 the per cent. earned was 4.92 and the highest income ever earned was 6.11 in 1908.

"The striking fact emphasized by these figures," says President Ripley in his report, "is that the earnings on the entire investment are now not much more than 5 per cent. per annum, and it must be borne in mind that of these earnings it is necessary to appropriate a considerable amount each year for additions and betterments to preserve the company's credit. The ability of the company, under these conditions, to pay 5 per cent. on the common stock is due to the fact that it pays an average of only slightly more than 4 per cent. on its bonded debt, much of the bonded debt having been created when money could be obtained at or near 4 per cent."

On the general rate situation in the West, President Ripley says:

Relations with the general public, especially that portion residing along the line, are quite satisfactory, but contest is being made as to rates in various States before both commissions and courts. There is no demure to the proposition that the railroads need more money, but each class of shippers is firm in the view that the increase should not come from it.

The general merchandise rates all over the country (now lower than anywhere else in the world) could be doubled and the ordinary living expense of each family would be so little increased that the head of the family would not know of this advance unless somebody told him. A large part of the trouble about rates comes from certain classes of middle men who contribute little to the prosperity of the country, but who are well organized and consequently influential.

The effect of the Panama Canal on the Atchison's revenues is estimated by President Ripley as a loss in excess of $1,000,000 since the opening of the canal. It is too early, he says, to measure the effect accurately.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reeds, Wearing Apparel, and Bamboo Among Things Passed On.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that rattan core imported by George S. Bush & Co., Seattle, was properly assessed for duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for chair canes or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds." Free entry was claimed under the provision for "unmanufactured reeds." It was shown at the hearing that the rattan was cut into lengths varying from 10 to 18 feet, stripped and cored, and used largely in the manufacture of furniture. Judge McClelland held that the paragraph under which duty was taken was more specific than the provision of the free list claimed.

Gimbel Brothers imported goods returned by Appraiser Sague as silk wearing apparel made in part of braid and netting, while other entries consisted of wool wearing apparel made in part of braid and ornaments. Duty was assessed on all the articles at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the act for goods made in whole or in part of braid, netting, or ornaments. The board reversed the Collector and held the silk wearing apparel properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem, and the wool wearing apparel at 35 per cent. under the respective paragraph for such goods.

The Cowen-Heineberg Company, San Francisco, and the Otto Gerdau Company of this city were sustained in protests against the collector's classification of split bamboo, some of which was imported cut in lengths of 20 inches and the balance cut square and flat. Duty was taken at 35 per cent. under the act of 1909 as manufactures of wood. It appeared that the merchandise was tied in bundles and on this account the Collector held the goods for duty as "manufactured." The board ruled that the tying into bundles did not constitute a "manufacture," and that the bamboo was properly free as unmanufactured. The testimony showed that the bamboo was used in the manufacture of brooms.

Another batch of importers' protests was cleared from the files of the board as being unsupported by evidence. The protestants included Thomas Meadows & Co., E. Ey. Cary, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, J. Friedenberg & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Meirowsky Brothers, Henry Zimmern & Co., Herman Boker & Co., A. Kastor & Brothers, A. Klipstein & Co., Lewis & Conger, New York Merchandise Company, the Norma Company of America, G. W. Sheldon & Co., the Swedish Iron and Steel Corporation, and Sears, Roebuck & Co.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.34
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.70
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.22
Confidence	.16	Overman	.82
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Savage	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.23
Hale & Norcross	.05	Union Con	.40
Jacket Con	.14	Utah Con	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.77	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.05
Midway	.12	Florence	.44
Mispah Extension	.20	G'field C. M.	1.45
Montana	.29	G'field Kewanas	.04
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.18
Rescue Eula	.09	Jumbo Exten	1.17½
Tonopah Exten	2.40	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.28	Vernal	.03
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.50
Atlanta	.27	Round Mountain	.41
Booth	.42	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8¾	9¾	Isabella	16¾	17½
Elkton	23½	25	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	35½	37½
Findlay	3¼	4½	Portland	.156	157
Golden C.	17¾	18½	Vindicator	.150	160
Gold Dol	4		R. B. H.		8¾
Gold Sov	5¼	6			

CUSTOMS OFFICERS MEET.

They Are to Discuss Tariff Matters and Administration.

The national annual conference of collectors and appraisers of the customs service was opened yesterday morning at the Custom House by Frank M. Halstead, chief of the customs division of the Treasury department. About 100 officials were present from all the customs districts of the country, as well as from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Halstead outlined the progress made the last year in bringing about uniformity in classification and appraisement of imported merchandise at the several ports. The customs chief also referred to various problems arising under the present tariff schedules which will be discussed at the sessions extending over the balance of the week. Collector Malone welcomed the visitors to New York.

In the afternoon the two classes of officials met separately and settled down to routine business, the collectors at the Custom House, with Collector Malone as Chairman, and the appraisers at the Federal Public Stores, with John K. Sague, appraiser of this port, presiding. Since the last conference a year ago, officials have submitted knotty questions of tarif classification and appraisement, as well as of administration, which will be laid before the two conferences for discussion. Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will address the conferences today or tomorrow.

The conferences are held here owing to the fact that the facilities for studying complicated tariff questions are more complete than at any other port. More than half of the country's imports pass through the New York Custom House, with the result that there is a highly-trained corps of customs examiners and other officials to give the conference the benefit of their experience. It is probable that the visiting officials will be entertained on one of the afternoons of this week by Collector Malone aboard a coast guard cutter for a trip around Manhattan Island.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The continued high premiums for cash wheat in the face of the large movement at interior points last week has demonstrated the magnitude of the cash demand and has led shorts in the wheat market to fear that there is little probability of accumulation during the present calendar year. December shorts were very nervous, and prices were firmer, with active covering. At one time the December position sold within ¼c of May in the Chicago market, compared with a discount of 2¾c only a week ago. The visible supply in the United States increased 4,635,000 bushels.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	1.06⅝	1.03	1.23⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
December	90	90½	88⅝	90⅜	1.08⅜
May	99⅜	97¼	99¼	98	1.15½

CORN.

New low records for the season were made in the corn market, although at the close of the day the late months were steady with gains of ¼@⅜c, while October was 1c net lower. The visible supply increased 1,468,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 367,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 72½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
December	54⅝	53	54	55¼	67⅛
May	56	55	55⅝	55½	70⅛

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, and while price changes were narrow the undertone was steady, closing with net gains of ⅛@¼c. The visible supply increased 1,027,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,197,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white, 39½@40¼c; No. 4 white, 38@39c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@42c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
December	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	48¼
May	37⅝	37½	37⅞	37⅝	51⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active for the distant positions, and prices were firmer. Receipts of hogs were lighter than expected, and there was moderate buying on some indications of an improved cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Tuesday 13,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 2,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
October	....	....	8.35	8.27	9.60
January	8.90	8.80	8.90	8.80	9.85
Ribs—					
October	9.00	8.72	9.00	8.85	10.50
January	9.10	8.95	9.07	8.95	10.05
Pork—					
October	....	....	13.40	13.30	....
January	16.57	16.22	16.57	16.15	19.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records for the season were established in all the positions except October, which sold within 15 points of the previous record. At the close of the day values were 25 to 37 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.10@7.50	6.90
October	7.15	6.95	7.13@7.15	6.80
November	7.15	6.90	7.15@7.20	6.88
December	7.19	6.97	7.18@7.19	6.88
January	7.28	7.07	7.27@7.28	7.01
February	7.34	7.27	7.33@7.41	7.10
March	7.50	7.29	7.49@7.50	7.24
April	7.63	7.41	7.62@7.64	7.25
May	7.65	7.43	7.63@7.70	7.35

COFFEE.

The coffee market again showed a tendency to work slowly higher, and while the volume of business continued small, prices at the close of the day were 3 to 8 points above the final of Saturday. In the local spot market there was a fairly active demand and prices were firmer, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	6.21@6.23	6.17
November	....	....	6.23@6.25	6.20
December	6.24	6.24	6.26@6.27	6.22
January	....	....	6.30@6.32	6.24
February	....	....	6.34@6.35	6.30
March	6.39	6.37	6.38@6.39	6.35
April	....	....	6.43@6.44	6.40
May	6.48	6.46	6.49@6.50	6.43
June	....	....	6.55@6.56	6.49
July	6.63	6.57	6.62@6.63	6.54
August	....	....	6.66@6.67	6.60
September	....	....	6.70@6.71	6.63

SUGAR.

Opening dull and quiet, 1 to 6 points lower on sales on the call of 150 tons; futures later eased off on selling by trade interests brought about by easier conditions in refined and raw sugar and at midday the decline caught stop orders. The market closed easy, 2 points net higher to a net decline of 7 points, with total sales of 11,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	2.72	2.70	2.66@2.68	2.71
November	2.70	2.66	2.65@2.67	2.72
December	2.71	2.68	2.70@2.71	2.74
January	2.73	2.73	2.73@2.74	2.73
February	....	....	2.73@2.74	2.74
March	2.77	2.74	2.77@2.78	2.75
April	....	....	2.82@2.83	2.80
May	2.88	2.88	2.88@2.89	2.88
June	....	....	2.92@2.93	2.94
July	....	....	2.99@3.01	3.01
August	....	....	3.01@3.03	3.04
September	....	....	3.03@3.05	3.06

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,241 packages. The market made a further slight advance yesterday on the choice and fancy grades of creamery, and there was fair trading. Receipts were so moderate that they cleaned up reasonably well. The secondary grades are still in pretty liberal supply and moving rather slowly. Renovated firmer. Ladies in fair demand, and most of the standard city made selling at 21½c. Packing stock offering a little more freely, but demand good. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 23¼@25½c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 21½@25c; renovated, extras, 24½c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20¼@22c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,029 cases. The supply of fancy fresh gathered eggs continued light, and arrivals are being closely absorbed at somewhat higher prices. But the general run of receipts shows no material improvement in value with prices very irregular. Fairly active trading in refrigerators of all grades. Nearby white eggs firm; fancy browns scarce with best gathered stock bringing somewhat higher prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 27½@30½c; seconds, 23@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 46@48c; ordinary to good, 35@40c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 38@45c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:00|Sun sets..5:38|Moon rises..2:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:37	4:53	10:48	11:15
Governors Island	5:10	5:19	11:27	11:52
Hell Gate	7:00	7:09	1:07	1:32

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 4.

SS Duca d'Abruzzi, Gibraltar, Sept. 25.
SS City of Oran, Hartlepool, Sept. 9.
SS Eastern City, St. Nazaire, Sept. 17.
SS Ellen, Glasgow, Sept. 16.
SS Korkoswald, Spain, Sept. 13.
SS Kingston, Baltimore, Oct. 2.
SS Panaman, Boston, Oct. 2.
SS Santa Rosalia, Baltimore, Oct. 2.
SS Yumuri, Frontera, Sept. 25.
SS Beacon, Baltimore, Oct. 2.
SS Tivives, Santiago, Sept. 29.
SS Vas. Constantinos, Patras, Sept. 21.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, Sept. 27.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Sept. 27.
SS Tanafjord, Liverpool, Sept. 17.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Sept. 30.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 1.
SS Ardgryfa, London, Sept. 18.
SS Harpagus, Marseilles, Sept. 18.
SS Oberon, Thameshaven, Sept. 8.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	Sept. 18
Rowland	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Negriz	Rotterdam	Sept. 17
Norseman	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Auchendale	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Norben	Manchester	Sept. 19
Sicilia	Malaga	Sept. 17
Ennisbrook	Oran	Sept. 16
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Sept. 23
Clio	Genoa	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 2
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 2
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 30
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 29
El Rio	Galveston	Sept. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Cam	Archangel	Sept. 22
Noordam	Rotterdam	Sept. 23
Saxon Monarch	London	Sept. 28
Cairnhill	Havre	Sept. 22
Ocean	Rotterdam	Sept. 20
Capri	Genoa	Sept. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Lucilline	Dartmouth	Sept. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 5
Saxonia	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Kaspa	Kingston	Oct. 2
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Ryswyck	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Alliance	Cristobal	Oct. 2
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 5
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Sept. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergenafjord	Bergen	Sept. 29
Ardangorm	Cardiff	Sept. 24
Galileo	Hull	Sept. 24
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 24
Henry Williams	London	Sept. 19
Charlois	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Byron, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Jungshoved, R. Janeiro	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	———
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Suriname, Colombia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acta, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means cases for or against.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.
Case on—Mergenthaler Co (Int Type Co. (2.)
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
Carroll<Alber.
Hanley<Wooley.
Troatel<SS Marengo.
BR Line Co<Estate W S Pendleton.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Re Fisher.
Skeels<CNY.
Heal<Spaulding.
Young<NY & N H RR
Ingraham<Steiner.
US<Salem.
US<J S Johnson Co. (2.)
Pankin<Von Raitz, Strysower<Block.
Damers<Barker.
Stein<Price.
Horowitz<State Bank.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lavoy<McBean.
Archer<Arnadell.
Nykerk<Harney.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Wagner & Haviland<Ayer.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Osten<Campbell.
Littlefield<McTigue.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Lenman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co.
Marks<Cowdin.
R & J. Co<Frazer.
Hudson Trading Co.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Saranac Realty Co<Donohue.
Lande<Inperator Film Co.
Konig<US Casualty.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Mantel<Freimister.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling<Farson, Jr
Tatum<same.
Van Den Berg<Guinness.
Avon Rty & Amus Corp<Amend.
Dougherty<So Pac Co.
Stand Plumbing Action Co<Fargo.
Seixas<Rosenfeld.
Brandt<Jackson.
Lakin<Drake.
Montgomery Cooperage Co<Wasserman.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Frances R Schmitz.
David J Benotel.
James A Nocton.
James E Stuart, (2,)
Myer Myerowich.
Bessie Myerowich.
St Elmo Pizza, Inf.
Margaret F T Piza, inf
Margaret L Monroe.
Dunn infants.
Edward Keller, inf.
M Agnes Keller.
Arthur I Keller, Jr.
T Dasseuer, inf.
Louis Brenner, inf.
John B Birdie.
Edna Geyer.
Dzienisezewski inf'ts.
Clarke infants.
Carrie Clarke infants.
Jonas Levy.
August Kromsan.
William H Lent.
Daniel Hensley, inf.
Andrew L Ireland.
Jacob H Bygden.
Simon Bickart, &c.
George Torres.
Leah L Litchfield.
Eliza T Morton.
Jennie Nuzzo.
Elie Shapiro.
John Wittpoff, &c.
Francesco Larusso.
Mary Quinn.
George Feldhusen.
Andrew J McGuinness.
Marguerita Hautan.
Hillel Waxberg.
Fanny M Doerge.
Katharine Hickert.
James Carson.
Daniel Rosendorf.
Abraham Berman.
Andrew L Ireland.
Marc A Blumenberg.
George Glain.
Henry Pasinsky.
Mary McMahon.
Henrietta Obst.
Nathan Cohen.
William H Taller.
Bella Baras, inf.
Andrew L Ireland.
Arthur S Levy.
Ellen Carroll.
Montgomery Gibson.
Willie Numbum.
Mary Flavin.
Sarah K Eakins.
Nathaniel Fultz.
John Morrison.
Ruth G Dolbee.
Ella Walsh.
David Raphael, (2,)
Ebenezer Bailey.
Gable<Roberts.
Deegan<same.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Dause<same.
Griffith-Cupples (4.)
Nanyoko<Otis Elev.
Garry<Carl H Page & Co (2.)
Highest number reached on regular call, 1240.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Special Term.
Meade<Meade.
Xavier<Naughton.
Considine Invest Co<Spiegel.
Gross<Kauder.
Hess<Hess.
Birch<Birch.
Zuk<Zuk.
Milbrook Co<City of New Rochelle.
Naughton<City of Yonkers.
American Iron Supply Co<Salzano.
Daly<Haight.
Dolan<Italian Sav Bk.
Lamitz<Ital Sav Bk.
Squire<Derr & Co.
Pecci<Ch of Immac H of M of Scarsdale.
Pollack<Reid.
Fairchild<Scarsdale Estates.
Dietz<Deitz.
Carillo<De Carillo.
People<NY C RR. Co.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 20.

EQUITY CAUSES—The following causes will be called to fix a day for trial only:
Simonelli<Stumberiel.
S & S Woodworking Co<Newhouse.
Raiken<Harris.
Werner<Junction Rlty Corpn.
Ranney<McCaslin.
Zepiela<Howard.
Carpenter<Wagner.
Keith<U Grant Teetsel.
Steurer<Clark.
Collins<Pitts Con Co.
Dunson<Connell.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Rich, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Ebbeson<CNY.
Mackey Reynolds<C I & B RR (2.)
Bernaschefi<Hajek.
Wittgren<Wells Bros.
Nelson<Wilson.
St John<Steinhilber.
Healy<Q Trac Co.
Griffin<Penn Steel Co.
Barker<Barker.
Ryder<Kennedy.
Wright<Clark.
Lower Bay Rlty Co<Goulding.
Sullivan<Bradley Co.
White<NY & Q RR.
Nosk<CNY.
Meier Gonzagura.
Milaski<Nat Sugar Co
Nettl<Leh Val RR.
Diayk<Astoria L Co.
Smith<Astoria L Co.
Belden<New Hotel Co.
Hermanns<B H RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions:
Chadsey<Chadsey.
Bradley<Drapery.
Hardware Mfg Co.
Zaterasky<Nichman.
Kriegsfeld<Kriegsfeld.
Re W 37th St.
Abraham<Nelson.
Murray<Hart.
Queen C I & B RR.
Christie<Downey.
Stewart<Stewart.
Stevenson<Feigenbauer.
CNY<Neversink Const.
Cusick<Cusick.
Sullivan<Ollendorf.
Kwpaniski<B H RR.
Karger<Strauss.
Murray<Hart.
Moroney<Mauell (Add1 7th, 2.)
Welz & Zerweck<Farley.
Watt<Copeland (2.)
Re Sulkie (Immen.)
Land & Allen Co<McMillan.
Re Bklyn & No River RR Co.
Re De Graffenried (Clare.)
Mandel<Burns.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Re Woodbine St (Peremptory.)
Forbes<People.
Silber<Adelson.
Re Supt Bank (Union Bank) Pelcyger.
Same (same) Adelstein.
Hudson Trust Co<Furlong.
Lovejoy<Charpiat.
Brooks<Brooks.
Feld<Miller.
Cicio<Cicio.
Tompkins<Tompkins.
Willis<C I & B RR.
Lawyers T & T Co<Haskell Rty & Con.
Gray<Dolan.
Klein<Williams.
Conron Bros Co<Zobler.
CNY<Feschettl.
Bereswosky<Fineman.
Isaacson<Thespian Bldg Co.
Kanzer<Voges.
Schachner<Schachner.
Gowanus Wreck Co<De Bevoise.
Gilbert<Agnew Const.
Re Mandenach.
Bellows<Bellows.
Salzman<Eisenbach Rlty & Constr Co.
Re Marcovitz (Brill, Assignee.)

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Case on—O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Samuel G Dayton.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Sayre<Reiser.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$1,400,000 Investment by Colonel Ruppert in New Broadway Apartment—Resale in Wall Street—Builder Buys Dyckman Corner—Good Suburban Deals—Big Fifth Avenue Leases.

To the number of investment deals of newly improved property which have been a prominent feature of the realty market lately, was added another yesterday in the purchase by Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the thirteen-story apartment house just completed, known as the Alameda, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street. It was bought from the Paterno Construction Company, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President, who bought the site in June, 1914. The present house was finished a few weeks ago from plans by Gaetan Ajelle, at an estimated cost of $600,000. It contains seventy-five suites and stores, and is nearly all rented, the annual rent roll being figured at $135,000. The building covers a plot 102.8 on Broadway and 140 on Eighty-fourth Street.

The price paid by Colonel Ruppert was given as about $1,400,000. In part payment he gave four parcels of realty, being respectively the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 42 by 100, improved by a five-story building, used as a cigar factory, and leased to one tenant at $5,000 per year; two lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, east of Third Avenue; a plot on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, known as 1,049 and 1,051 Prospect Avenue, 42.6 by 144, and a lot on the south side of 152d Street, 525 feet west of Cortland Avenue, 25 by 100.

The broker in the transaction was L. Sherwood Palmer. Dr. Paterno was represented by Stoddard & Mark, attorneys, and Colonel Ruppert was represented by Fitch, Mott & Grant.

Colonel Ruppert a year ago purchased the Gramont apartment, northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, and in 1912 he bought the twenty-story building at 15 to 19 Madison Square North, running through to Twenty-seventh Street.

Bank Buys Wall Street Plot.

The five-story building at 68 Wall Street, 25.5 by 100, purchased last week by the Henry Morgenthau Company, Robert E. Simon, President, from the William C. Schermerhorn estate, has been resold by the Charles F. Noyes Company and Edward A. Arnold to the Hochelaga Realty and Development Company, owners of the eleven-story Bank of Montreal building adjoining on the west. The plot is assessed at $190,000. It was purchased to protect the light of the bank building, and will be improved with a three-story fireproof building.

Builder Buys Dyckman Corner.

As a site for a group of high-class apartment houses a builder has purchased from Frank J. Nugent a plot of nine lots on the southeast corner of 204th Street and Broadway.

The property, which has been held at $100,000, fronts 125 feet on Broadway and 200 feet on the street. It is considered one of the most valuable corners in the Dyckman section. Hall J. How & Co. negotiated the sale.

East Side Apartment House Sale.

Simon Lewald has purchased for investment from the C. W. L. Realty Company, Charles W. Logeling President, 235 to 241 East Fifty-seventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment on a plot 78.4 by 100.5. The property has been held at about $175,000. A first mortgage of $100,000 on the property is held by the Excelsior Savings Bank.

Harlem Flats Traded.

Frederick Brown has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company 551 West 125th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. The property was taken in part payment for 502 and 504 West 134th Street, sold last week.

Recent Buyers.

Henrietta B. Kayser is the buyer of 36 East Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling, sold last week by Louis G. Friess.

The Stock Quotation Telegraph Company is the buyer of the five-story building at the southwest corner of Front and Moore Streets. The buyers own the adjoining property at 3 Front Street.

Brooklyn.

The four-story Indiana limestone and brick apartment house located at 243 New York Avenue, adjoining St. John's Place, has been sold by F. M. Crawley & Bros. to a client for investment. The property has been held at $50,000.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets have sold to Lee Perrin of Manhattan the Mrs. William H. Hegeman farm at Brookville. It is near the estates of C. O. Iselin, Philip Livermore, and E. D. Morgan.

Paul A. McGoirick has bought from the Property Sales Corporation four houses at Flushing, two of which are on Thirty-third Street, and two on Thirty-first Street.

J. Albert Johntra Company has sold for Thomas Carlson 52 Farrington Street, Flushing, to Mrs. Marie E. Cogan of Manhattan, a two family dwelling on a plot 27 by 100.

New Jersey.

Henry G. Ellshemius has sold for the estate of H. G. Ellshemius to Salmond Bros. Company, contractors, of Arlington, N. J., a plot of 54 by 100 west side of Forest Street, at Arlington, N. J.

S. S. Waintrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Benjamin Eglin a tract of seven lots on Prospect Street, Upper Ridgewood, Ridgewood, N. J., to Nelson Zabriskie of Ridgewood, N. J.

Feist & Feist have sold for Richard Hunt to Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington the residence at 500 Washington Street, in the Lincoln Park section, Newark. The plot is 28 by 100. The same brokers also sold for the Federal Building, Land and Improvement Company, E. P. Hasslinger, President, to Miss Lillian Gartner, the residence at 143 Milford Avenue.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for Charles J. De Gavre to Joseph Bell three lots at 182, 184, and 186 Ridgewood Avenue,

between Bigelow and Runyon Streets, for improvement with three-family dwellings.

Alfred Liebmann Buys Country Estate

The Joseph Haag property and part of the twenty-three-acre tract of Charles C. Haviland at Purchase, near Rye, N. Y., have been sold by Heckscher & de Saulles to Alfred Liebmann of the Liebmann Brewing Company. The consideration is reported to be about $50,000. Mr. Liebmann will build a handsome residence this Winter for his own occupancy.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold to Joseph J. Aumack a plot 50 by 100 on Union Avenue, Federal Park, Mariners' Harbor, near the railroad station.

Two Big Fifth Avenue Leases.

The Roosevelt Estate has leased to Koscherak Brothers, china and glassware importers, the eight-story building at 129 and 131 Fifth Avenue, 45 by 100, and the abutting five-story structure, 25 by 92, at 4 East Twentieth Street, two of the former Lord & Taylor buildings, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $250,000. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. negotiated the lease. Extensive alterations will be made.

The five-story building at 394 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, has been leased by George R. Reed & Co. and Edward Margoles for A. De Pinna to Morris A. Steinberg for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $325,000. The new tenant will take possession Feb. 1 next, when De Pinna will move to its new home at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

$125,000 Bay Ridge Apartments.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for two apartment houses on a plot 145 by 113 on the northwest corner of Bay Ridge Avenue and Ridge Boulevard, for the Ridge Boulevard Construction Company, to cost $125,000.

Realty Notes.

Plans were filed for installing a lounge room in the Hotel Biltmore, using for the purpose the present incoming station room of the hotel. Warren & Wetmore are the architects. The cost is estimated at $50,000.

A dinner and smoker by the New York and Long Island members of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York was held last evening at the Brooklyn Civic Club. The principal guest was L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, newly-elected President of the association, who was introduced by G. F. Horton, Secretary.

The Eighty-ninth Street Corporation has obtained a loan of $800,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on a plot 100.89 by 175 on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street, where an apartment house is being erected.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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Will sacrifice 2 lots on Jericho Turnpike for $1,000; $500 cash, balance can be arranged. Good title. BARGAIN, Box 159 Times Downtown.

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SMALL POULTRY FARM.

Six-room house, full cellar, tubs, range, china dresser in kitchen; rooms all large and airy; large plot of excellent soil for garden; ideal location for poultry business; near big town, station, trolley and harbor. One hour from city; only $125 cash needed; will take $12 per month for balance; make offer for cash.

B. BROWNE, 340 East 14th St., N. Y.

"Overlooking the Ocean!"

Magnificent 125-acre farm, mile highway frontage, cleared, fertile, orchard, residence 9 rooms, steam heat, improvements, beautiful bungalow, barns, outbuildings, excellent neighborhood, $125 acre.

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particularly with water front? If so, don't purchase until you see what I can offer. Save money. An interview will convince you. Terms reasonable and within your means. HARBOR BEACH, 343 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

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Fine 5-room bungalow with all improvements, gas, water, electricity, sidewalks; 40 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av., 3 minutes to water; good train and trolley service. Full price $2,950; terms $250 down, balance $25 per month; perfect title. C Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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Huntington, best section, only mile from station; new 7-room house, cemented cellar, laundry tubs, sink and range in kitchen; new barn, large poultry house; water supply; 3 acres finest soil, all cleared, very fertile; price $3,500, cash required $1,000; act at once. THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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Good 5-room house, nearly 2 acres of land, about one hour from city, near large town; $150 cash gives possession at once, balance easy terms; perfect title. Call or write. B. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM, $750

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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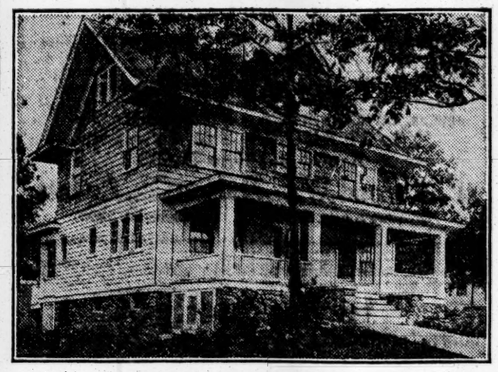
Tel., 1523—Cort.



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FOUR RAILROADS
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

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NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
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Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure. Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex) $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900.

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $680—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

161 East 79th St.
New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath..$1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600—$1,800

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Manchester
Broadway & 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New 12 Story
Fireproof Apartments
Just two apartments left.
8 Rooms 2 Baths $1,900
7 Rooms 2 Baths $1,600

Southern exposure. All large outside rooms. Finest apartments uptown.

These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of the owner. Apply on premises.

Very Attractive Apartments.
ONLY A FEW VACANCIES.

Ivy Courts
210-220-230 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
6-7 and 12 ROOMS 1-3 Baths

All modern improvements.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rents $780 to $1,800
Convenient to surface, Subway and Elevated lines.
Manager on premises.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable homes for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rent $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

---

160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

5 Room Apartment $1,025
6 Room Apartment $1,025

Rooms, Ground Floor,

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH STREET.
6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light.
9-Story, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment.
$68—$80. Efficient Service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Ave. Bryant 7632.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of INTEROCEAN TRANSPORTATION CO. OF AMERICA, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22183.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the place of business of the bankrupt, No. 44 Whitehall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, the 5th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of office fixtures, including typewriting machine, cabinet, desks, chairs, tables, safe, partitions, etc.

Dated New York, September 29, 1915.
ROBERT L. LEVIS, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR HOFMANN CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 19 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, fixtures, etc.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Charles Greenhut, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 995 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of children's dresses, caps, sweaters, fixtures, etc.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Trustee.
MICHAEL GOLD, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments.
Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, Unfurnished
$50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and L.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $720 to $1,200.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,000—$1,4[illegible]

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
6 Rooms & Bath, $900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

One Artist Studio
and
3 Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms and Bath

Unfurnished, one block from subway, "L" and surface lines. $40 to $45 per month. Excellent appointments throughout. Hardwood floors, electric light in rooms and in clothes closets, etc. Meals served in rooms as desired. Apartment and valet service. Washing, mending, etc., at slight cost. Call, telephone, or write for booklet showing plans.

THE SHROPSHIRE
138 West 65th Street. Tel. 3648 Columbus.
Owner and Superintendent can be seen on premises.

APARTMENTS
9 Rooms 3 Baths
(1 Master's Room 14 x 22)
Exclusive, Superior Service
44 West 77th St.

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

562 West End Ave.
AT 87TH STREET.
VERY CONVENIENT LOCATION.

Recently completed modern fireproof apartment house, attractively planned, with 2 families on a floor; extra large, light rooms; refined tenants; white attendants; immediate possession.

8 & 9 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rent $2,000 & Up.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
DERSCHUCH & CO.,
150 B'way. Phone Cort. 8188-9.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

---

265 West 81st St.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED BETWEEN BROADWAY & WEST END AVE.
Choice apartments, with every improvement, night and day service, refined tenants, immediate possession.

9 ROOMS
Attractive Rent
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
DERSCHUCH & CO.,
150 B'way. Phone Cort. 8188-9.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700
3 BATHS PER ANNUM
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

RAYMORE
1 West 68th Street,
Corner Central Park West.
3 ROOMS AND BATH
$62.50 and $75
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

One block from Riverside Drive.
MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets.
Under A-R-E Co. Management.
Subway Express Station one block.
A select house in a select district for select tenants.
Pleasant and Light Apartments:
Three apartments with different arrangement of rooms on higher floors—6 and 7 rooms, at $1200 to $1500.
Nine-room Doctor's apartment at $1200.
Manager on premises. *Owner*
Marbrick Realty Corporation
H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

521-3W.112
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$65
6 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$90, $100
Representative on Premises.
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. [illegible] St.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
Elevator, Phone | 2 Toilets, $900-$1,050.
288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets.
202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath, $60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
THE MARION
3612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

The La Scala 485 Central Park West, Between 106th-107th St.

High-class elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park.

7 & 8 large, light rooms, every modern improvement; night and day 'phone and hall service. Rents $800 to $1100.
Apply on premises or
John J. Clancy & Co.,
900 7th Ave., Corner 57th St.

Furnished— SUBLET —Unfurnished

9 rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor corner, 3 exposures; 4 master bedrooms; living room 24 feet, balcony facing Park; open fireplace, refrigeration, restaurant; liberal concession. Mr. W., HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building.
Apply to Manager on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,
103 W. 73d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

Luxury and Location at Low Cost

Two rooms and bath, and four rooms and two baths in beautiful twelve-story apartment hotel just completed at 42 West 72d Street, near Central Park. Light and airy; two-room apartments have seven windows. A few left at fifty-five dollars and up, including maid service. A really exceptional restaurant at seven dollars weekly. Please call at once.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three masters' baths; $50, $70.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
13 W. 108th St.

Large, light 6 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35. Hall boy on premises.

51st St., 353 W., 8 Rooms, Bath.

Especially large, light, beautifully decorated, quiet, well kept, conveniently located house. Superintendent, premises, or WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Av.

---

230 Central Park South.

Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th St.

Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

46 West 83rd St.

Near Central Park West.
A few very desirable apartments to rent in this newly completed
Fireproof Building
consisting of
4, 5 and 6 rooms
Most Reasonable Rents
Apply on premises, or
Phone Schuyler 8433.

115 W. 71st St.

Near Broadway.
Lowest rental for
4 rooms and bath
in this vicinity.
And One Apartment of
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Newly completed
Fireproof Building.
Apply on premises, or
Phone Schuyler 8433.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS SPENCER ARMS

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3096.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
80th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

166W.72dSt.

Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8

With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 52 William Street Telephone Hanover 5989

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-6 Rooms, $28.00-$42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining room on first floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

RENTS REDUCED.
West 80th St. and Broadway
ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH ST.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATION;
5 OUTSIDE ROOMS, $50 TO $62.50.
528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB,
127TH ST. SUBWAY STATION;
4-5-6 ROOMS, $45 TO $70.
WILLIS, 125 West 116th St.

VERY DESIRABLE
7 Room Apartment
Second floor, 59 West 87th St.
Private house street.
$900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
Telephone 7475 Cortlandt.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
4 rooms and bath, 1 floor.....$50.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. The Jefferson $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50

309 West 86th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, new fireproof building.
1 ROOM AND BATH, $540.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $810.
Maid service included in rent; restaurant. Manager on premises. Tel. 8280—Schuyler.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,300
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agt.
Riverside Drive and 127th Street
Phones 434-4960 Morn.

THE DEVONSHIRE
S. E. Cor. B'way & 112th St.
Only one 9-room suite remaining.
3 baths; large foyer.
Guaranteed high-class service.
Rent $1,700 yearly.

THE ROXBURY
S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 6-room, corner suite remaining.
Six rooms, $840 yearly.

KATAHDIN
N. E. Cor. B'way & 113th St.
One upper floor suite only.
8 large rooms; 3 exposures.
Splendid value; $1,500 yearly.

GROSVENOR
548 Riverside Drive.
One front suite; river view.
7 splendid rooms; high-class.
Rent, $900 yearly.

CRESCENT COURT
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th St.
Two five-room apartments remaining.
One six-room apartment remaining.
All have southern exposure.
Rent, $540 to $660 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, 7 rooms, and tiled bath.
Strictly modern high-class.
Rent, $630 to $660 yearly.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6900—Murray Hill.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms..10x19
Bedrooms 14x16

CORNER APARTMENT,
9 rooms, southern exposure,
every improvement; high-class, refined; reasonable rental; restricted avenue; references; resident owner's management.
Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE OSTEND
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE $1200-$1600
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $60, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select. ONLY THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.

THERESA, 115 W. 129th St.
Exceptionally well managed high-class elevator apartment house; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations.
4-5 Rooms $32-$40
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

VAUXHALL

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very Unique Corner, new Fireproof Building
5 and 6 Rooms $900 to $1250
Magnificent Views—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite. Resident Manager. Phone 7610 Audubon

GREYTON COURT

630 W. 141st, Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS with 1 to 3 BATHS
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone 7610 Audubon.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.

6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines. Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.

Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WARREN HALL

404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION

320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Liberal Concessions.
Agent on premises or
Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

=640-644=
141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries.
Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitcheneites,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av., (125th St.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,000.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

A Good Place to Live
40 East 62nd Street
Between Park and Madison Avenues
7 rooms, 3 baths and extra servants' quarters if desired.
Rooms unusually large and light.
For particulars you are invited to apply on the premises or to
American Real Estate Company
Owners
527 Fifth Avenue Murray Hill 4480

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 Rooms
Rentals $2,100 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

THE HOLLYWOOD

1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Complete Square Block 86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

What do you look for in a private dwelling? Very large rooms, comfortable arrangements, abundant closet room. The Belnord gives you these. It gives you in addition the convenience of unsurpassed location; the helpfulness of responsibility assumed by others; the pride of unfailing service at all times. Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

118 East 54th St.

2 doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms & bath, $1,100-$1,380

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,980-$2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue —Cor. 45th St.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

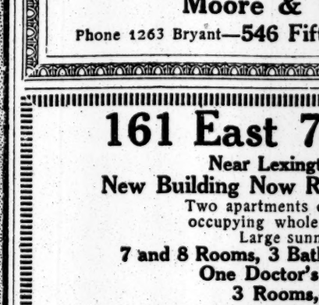
149 EAST 40th STREET

NEW 9-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
LARGE ROOMS—AMPLE CLOSETS—REAL KITCHENS
3 ROOMS AND BATH $800-$1,080
4 ROOMS AND BATH $1,000-$1,300
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Agts.
421 Madison Ave., 48th. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.
(Renting Agent on Premises.)

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

654 West 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises— OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF 9 and 10 ROOMS, Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

Very Attractive Apartment
Entire Floor, Consisting of 3 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, &c.
Large Closets. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 EAST 35TH ST.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH STREET.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

MON BIJOU

210 East 17th St.
5 rooms, all improvements, electric light, bell service, telephone; $38.

550 PARK AVENUE, S. W. Cor. 62d St.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

BRONX.

LIVE IN FordhamHeights

WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK
Most attractive and healthful community in New York City.
THESE APARTMENTS NOW READY:

183D ST. & VALENTINE AVE.

2246-2250 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3-4-5 and 6 rooms, $21 to $28; high altitude; Southern exposure; every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms, vacuum cleaners. COUNTY ESTATES, owners and builders.
W. L. PHELAN, President, on premises.

LEAH AND NORA

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT EAST SIDE OF GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE, S. E. CORNER 184TH ST.
3-4-5 and 6 rooms, all improvements, all front apartments; must be seen to be appreciated; rents moderate. A. MILLER, owner and builder, on premises.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse

Apartments, N. E. cor. 198th St., Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 4-5-6 rooms and bath; exceptionally well planned apartment; large, light, beautiful rooms. The only apartment house in the Bronx with inside fire escape exits. JOHN LA SPINA, owner and builder, on premises.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agency, 221 Huguenot St., Tel. 594.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., 241 Broadway & Oakknoll Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Move right into this six-room house, 5 minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast-growing town, about 1 hour from Manhattan; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets Feist, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

$10 A MONTH buys my fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house, and enough land for chickens and vegetables. Further information, Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Overlooking Long Beach.—Five-room cottage, bath, electric light and gas, open fireplace, all finished in most artistic manner; built on two city lots; full price $2,800; terms, $150 down, $20 monthly. Photos and tickets from C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

$10 A MONTH buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house, and enough land for chickens and vegetables. Further information, C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches, and stores; $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly. Answer at once, C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c a week? If so, that amount will purchase 4 full size lots at $55 each at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town and harbor; high and dry. Call for free tickets. C. Estate, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

House, 6 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; coal and gas ranges; plot 50x100, in Mineola; 35 minutes out; near station; $2,750; easy terms; wonderful bargain. Archie Smith, Builder, Roosevelt, L. I.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Opportunity to purchase at sacrifice figure beautiful 7-year country home, with stable-garage. White, 28 South Bergen Place.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—Modern seven-room house, garage; steam, gas, electricity; complete; excellent location; rent $40. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

$1.00 PER WEEK.
Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y., $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act., June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
September 27, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 612 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
September 24, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
September 23, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 791 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
September 22, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at public auction through Greenwald & Company, Auctioneers, at Nos. 23-25 Lispenard Street, on October 16th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, certain office furniture and furnishings, including desks, tables, chairs, check cutter, pictures, electric fans and rugs, the property of Beers & Owens, Stock Brokers, and being a part of the assets assigned to me under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors made by Charles H. Dickinson as sole surviving partner of the said firm of Beers & Owens.
WILLIAM D. GAILLARD, Assignee,
42 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Dated New York, Oct. 4, 1915.
MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys for Assignee, 42 Broadway, New York City.

President, Kaiser, and Czar.

The Current History Magazine of The New York Times publishes the official utterances from the chancelleries of Europe; every diplomatic exchange of our own State Department with the warring nations of the East may be found in its pages. The Lusitania case—the case for Germany—the facts about Belgium—who began the war—these and hundreds of other official utterances have been published in full in The Current History Magazine. You cannot afford to be without it. Subscribe today. 25c. a copy on all news stands, $3 a year. Current History Magazine, The New York Times.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5c. fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750 on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Address Owner, 86 Times.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Avs.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 336 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

AT THE GATEWAY OF NEW YORK.—Cottage, 7 rooms and bath; furnace heat; all improvements; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; $100 down, $18 monthly buys this; act quick; write or call. C. Store, 1,218 Broadway, cor Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

House at Jamaica; garden plot; variety of vegetables and fruit trees; grape arbor, hedge and chicken house; easy terms. C. Bishoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

120th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; near subway; $900.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5083 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penns. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 70 stalls and carriage room, or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. B. Farwell, Agent. Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

STORES! STORES!! STORES!!! Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 30th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

LOFT 40x90; light, fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent, insurance; immediate possession. Your broker, or OWNER, 521 West 26th St.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 90 Grand St.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 709 Broadway.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 622.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

32d, 7 East, (The Durham.)—Two furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

West Side

SUBLET TO JUNE 1, WELL-FURNISHED SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS in HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; BEST SERVICE; NEWLY DECORATED; CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE IN EVERY WAY; RENT $150 PER MONTH. APPLY APT. 72, 7TH FLOOR, WENONAH, 823 WEST 112TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Alcazar, 225 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone, Columbus—3547.

801 West End Av., (Corner 99th St.)—6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, ($1,500.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

Splendidly furnished six-room apartment, West Eighties, new building, two baths; $175 monthly; other similar apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

High class furnished apartments from private families only; 2 to 12 rooms wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Housekeeping apartments, 5, 6, and 8 rooms, baths; High-class elevator house; will spend $2,000 on new furnishings and rent reasonable. Telephone 873 Riverside.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short term leases; see our list before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

To reliable tenants, three-room housekeeping apartment of better class, off Riverside; subway one block; $55. 625 West 127th St.

At Riverside Drive, 120, (84th, north corner.) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

76th, 100 West.—High-class furnished 8-room apartment, elevator, steam, moderate. Baird.

95d, West, (Broadway.)—Handsome 7 rooms; dining; $130. Apply 208 West 96th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone.)—Phone 1804 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 8th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $22 up;
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. W 80 Times.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

318T, 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

5th St., 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

801 West End Av., Corner 99th St.
6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, $1,800.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

THE LANGHAM,
784 to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

At 256 West 55th St., studio, 22x16; high ceiling; unusually good light, steam heat, running water and electric light; rent moderate. Apply elevator man on premises.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

Claremont Av., 25.—Light, large rooms; three baths; overlooking Barnard College campus; concession. Apartment 24.

To Let.—8-room apartment; 3 baths; 25 Claremont Av., overlooking Barnard Campus; one year. Apt. 2A.

Attractively furnished four rooms, kitchen, all conveniences, $80. Murray, 611 West 111th.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator, Broadway, 71st St. Address Bargain, L 50 Times.

Gerard Hall, 569 West 182d St.—All improvements; $30-$34.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

12th, 149 West.—Three handsome rooms and bath; new; front; southern exposure; $38.

Wellesley, Northeast Cor. 81st, West End Av. —Apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Sublet, eight-room apartment; 25 Claremont Av.; Apt. 2A.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Handsomely furnished five rooms, view of Riverside, $125. Murray, 611 West 111th.

Studio, $50; living rooms, bath, kitchenette, lighting, $45 monthly. 40 W. 36th.

Exceptional apartment 7 outside rooms; three exposures. Riverview, 6B, 201 West 109th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

47th, 16 West.—Two-room kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, bath; $45.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Plaza, 111 Taylor St.—Private suite; spacious, sunny, elegant, 4, bath and kitchen; porch; resident janitor; reasonable.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Comfortably furnished apartment wanted, four rooms, bath, kitchen, electric light, near Central Park, for six weeks; give price, particulars explicitly. L 334 Times Downtown.

On west side, between 70th and 96th Sts., 3 or 4 rooms with maid service; moderate price by young man; give full particulars. E 218 Times Downtown.

Apartment, any desirable section, adult family; state terms and length of lease required. Earnest, 148 Times.

Four-bedroom apartment, upper west side, $100-$150 limit. E 214 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Two or three room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, for six months, from Nov. 1; below 42d St. preferred; moderate rental. X 349 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16, 38 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

97TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms, large; home cooking; reasonable; all conveniences; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; excellent table; telephone; private American family. $8; highest references exchanged. Hemenway.

53D, 57 WEST. — Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

88TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Child, 2 to 6, can secure good home, excellent care, at 315 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Mrs. Gouch.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Montclair, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath, in private family, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

Young couple would share refined home, 35 minutes from Broadway, with bachelor or congenial couple. E 219 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple, Columbus 2380.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Private residence; accommodate few table guests. Columbus 2380.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 344 WEST END AV.—Select pension; sunny front, back rooms; private baths; exquisite furnishings; unsurpassed table; electricity.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; table guests; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable; quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; references; Jewish.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; one, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; third front, private bath; refined home.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; rooms with private bath; excellent table; reference.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite or single; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; gentlemen; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 4-B.)—Superior accommodations; reasonable; couple and two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Charmingly furnished double room, with bath; private American home; superior table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

103D ST., 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway near by.) —Bright rooms, good board; $8 up singly, $14 up two; every comfort; social surroundings. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

BACHELORS,
have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quite home for congenial group of men. 321 West 89th.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. X 288 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th Subway.)—Attractively furnished large front room; elegant apartment; private Christian family; (breakfast.) Johnston. Phone Riverside 2748.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN and seven-year-old son wish board, private family; suburbs preferred; $40; near school; American. L 326 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

80TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, steam-heated front room, suitable two; permanent. Ackerman.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, subrenting.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large handsomely furnished parlor; also smaller rooms, $5 weekly.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath, $8. Telephone Plaza 4650.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated double rooms; steam; telephone; electricity.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large heated room, $4, $4.50; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Opened newly furnished house; large, light rooms; all conveniences.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Small studio, with dressing room; large studio, bedroom; single rooms.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered to gentleman, refined home; private English family; references exchanged. Mrs. Boden.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive front room; every convenience.

71ST, 147 WEST.—HOME FOR REFINED COUPLE OR BACHELOR; PRIVATE FAMILY; BREAKFAST.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

72D ST., 138 WEST.
72D ST., 188 WEST.
Keep repeating it, an address worth remembering, particularly attractive rates; permanent guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house, gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—One medium, one single room; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; subway express.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; owner.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; also front parlor, with connecting bedroom; electricity; $4-$6-$10.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity; service; all conveniences; private house. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large and connecting rooms; steam heat; telephone; moderate. Baird.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet, private house; phone; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor with pantry; suitable for family; reasonable; references.

81ST, 231 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

84TH ST., 150 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath; convenient; gentleman; references. Dieckmann.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $6.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, bath; adjoining subway; breakfast; references.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

87TH, 183 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable, outside room; $5.50; telephone. Feltges.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

91ST ST., 203 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms; piano; private entrance. Stobbie.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; small room; southern exposure; reasonable.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double, running water;; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

97TH ST., 316 WEST.—Door from Riverside Drive; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; every convenience; no other roomers.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside drive; nicely furnished room, bath; phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references; adjoining bath; elevator, telephone. Clark.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Sunny, quiet rooms to lady; above surrounding buildings. Clarke.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Single room or suite, near bath; private family. Woodland.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two-room suite; independent entrance; moderate; gentlemen. Apartment 3.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

116TH ST., (opposite Columbia.)—Large sunny front room; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av. Tel. Morningside 5136.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia. Camp.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Charming, sunny, two (2) rooms, lavatory, bath; newly furnished, Morningside Drive. Apt. 3I.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH, 417 WEST, (Marquette.)—Pleasant rooms in Apt. 1N. E.; transient by day, week.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; choice; $2.50 up; kitchenette; telephone.

129TH, (35 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Convenient 125th St.; sunny, quiet, outside room, every improvement; reasonable. Apt. 21.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

145TH, 409 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; private lavatory; phone; $3. Elevator boy.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; improvements; privacy; breakfast optional; subway. Apartment 3.

180TH, 560 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Lady having high-class corner elevator apartment will rent two front rooms, nicely furnished, gentlemen; near subway.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Exclusive rooms; husband and wife; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references. Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Bright, comfortable rooms; lavatory; $25 monthly, permanent. Apartment 7. Telephone River 7140.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 46.—Double and single rooms; conveniences; near subway.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ONE, TWO rooms in private home, 70th St., between Lexington and Park Avs. W 138 Times.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

COUPLE, with four children and nurse, want three or four rooms and board in New York City or New Jersey, within commuting distance; price limit $100 monthly. Reply Stone, 17 West 12th St.

ROOM and bath, one gentleman, or two rooms and bath, two gentlemen; convenient to subway or "L," between 42d and 140th; state price. G 223 Times Downtown.

HEBREW gentleman desires room, bath adjoining, between 145th-180th, West; state lowest terms. E 216 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Den or medium-sized parlor-bedroom; heat; well furnished; state terms, which must be moderate. L 337 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BARNARD STUDENT wishes to wait on table and make self useful; spare hours in private family in return for board, lodging, and small salary. X 343 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, controlling accounts, modern methods, trial balance, &c., $12. D 377 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; thoroughly experienced; Christian; age 25; $15. D 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, 4 years' experience; trial balance, $10. E 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; references; reliable; $12. Gramercy 3476. Dorothy, 245 East 30th.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; expert; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $12. W 78 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-Waitress — Refined young woman wishes position; many years' experience in city; willing and obliging. L 318 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place chambermaid. Call before 12. 127 East 55th St.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—Competent, wishes position to go South over Winter. Address A. H., 217 East 62d St.

COMPANION.—Refined middle aged English lady wishes position as companion, or would care invalid; references. Call, care of Curtin, 121-123 West 101st St.

COMPANION.—Attendant to elderly person; read, sew; understands management home. X 295 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, 3 years' experience bookkeeper, office clerk, wants permanent position. L 327 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, evening gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; going out by day, $4. Helene Crombal, 997 Kelly St., Bronx.

GERMAN, Hanover, speaks French, Spanish, for one or two growing children or as companion to lady; best references. L. R., 214 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER. (Swiss,) college graduate, desires position; French, German, English, music, school branches; highest references. W 71 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER — NURSE. — Mother as working housekeeper, daughter as nurse; best references. Geary, 212 West 141st. Tel. 2060 Audubon.

HOUSEKEEPER caterer business people's home or club; good cook. C. N., Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent, honest colored girl, housework; sleep in; reference. Gittens, 4 West 99.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl; A1 references. Gardner, 414 West 52d.

LADY highly recommends a competent woman to take charge of apartment, serve breakfast. Call or write, 38 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—French, takes work home; shirts, collars, lingerie, curtains; special attention given to gentlemen's laundry. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.

MASSEUSE, &c.—Wanted few more customers by expert MASSEUSE; SCALP TREATMENT, manicuring, at ladies' residences only. L 333 Times, or phone 6133 Greeley.

NURSE, &c.—Young, educated woman would teach, entertain young children by day hour; willing to go out. A. P., Times Harlem.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

50 H. P. Fiat limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than a month, in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, L. I. C. S. Niewenhous, Inc., 412 8th Av.

FOR SALE.—Pierce Arrow seven passenger touring car, 1910 model, in fine condition; fore doors, all new tires, slip covers, &c.; demonstration to interested parties; no dealers. L 322 Times.

Pierce-Arrow (1915) limousine, 58 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring. Packard (1915) touring, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard, (6-48.) phaeton; excellent condition; chance; $1,500. Charles Shay, 216 West 76th.

Disposing of high type speedster; light, fast, classy. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

CADILLAC landaulet, 1914, like new, $1,700; write B. Smith, 17 East 53d St.; no dealers.

Pierce-Arrow 6-48; bargain; fully equipped; owner leaving town. Tel. 9199 Spring.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 30th St. Telephone 885 Madison Square.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Nearly new six-cylinder electric, equipped 5 or 7 passenger; owner drive; monthly, $300. Phone Columbus 10241.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—A Pierce Arrow limousine body, must be 1913 model, to fit a 6-48 chassis. L 321 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

129TH, (35 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Convenient 125th St.; sunny, quiet, outside room, every improvement; reasonable. Apt. 21.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

145TH, 409 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; private lavatory; phone; $3. Elevator boy.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; improvements; privacy; breakfast optional; subway. Apartment 3.

180TH, 560 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Lady having high-class corner elevator apartment will rent two front rooms, nicely furnished, gentlemen; near subway.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Exclusive rooms; husband and wife; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references. Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Bright, comfortable rooms; lavatory; $25 monthly, permanent. Apartment 7. Telephone River 7140.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 46.—Double and single rooms; conveniences; near subway.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; references.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

NURSE.—Registered trained nurse desires position in doctor's office. Address 619 West 204th St. Audubon 3992.

STENOGRAPHER-SEC'Y.—Seven years' electrical stock brokerage, bonding, railroad experience; accustomed technical dictation; high school graduate; take entire charge; operate all machines; quick figurer; legible penman; $15. D 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator; 4 years' stock brokerage, real estate experience; conversant office details; knowledge bookkeeping; operate all machines; quick grasping ideas; $10. D 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; conscientious, reliable, punctual; 5 years' good practical experience; handle any kind technical dictation grammatically; good penman; original thinker; $12. D 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable, writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 618 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, general office worker; Christian; 3 years' experience; master technical details; tenders her service to a reliable house; $10. W 22 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright beginner; good penman; rapid, businesslike; pleasant; answer telephone; no agency; American; $7. D 868 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, trustworthy, conscientious, businesslike; exceptionally bright; uses good common sense and discretion. D 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; fully competent; hard worker; high school education; $14-$15. Miss R. Shapiro, 1,047 Tinton Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; 25; high school graduate; six years' corporation law; possesses executive ability; $15. D 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good command of English. Delson, 147 Dumont Av. Telephone 6462 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, refined, accurate and reliable, seven years' experience, desires permanent position. Miss Williams, E 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' practical business experience, take technical dictation rapidly and intelligently, $15. D 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, good knowledge of bookkeeping, familiar with office detail, $12. E 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires permanent position; moderate salary. Write F 405 Advertising Agency, 1,464 3d Av.

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SWEDISH GIRL wishes positiln in private family; apartment preferred. Call 608 East 135th St., Mrs. Enholm.

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WOMEN go out sewing, mending, darning, machine. Peters, 88 Horatio St.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thorough

CLARA MORRIS GETS LEGACY OF $50,000

Famous Actress a Beneficiary Under Will of Her Brother-in-Law, S. W. Harriot.

ONCE BLIND, SHE NOW SEES

Long Harassed by Financial Difficulties, She Will Spend Her Remaining Days in Peace.

The misfortunes which have darkened the later years of Clara Morris, the actress and author, have been lightened by a provision in the will of her brother-in-law, S. W. Harriot, an accounting of whose estate was filed yesterday with Tax Appraiser Henry C. Johnson, Jr., in Long Island City. Miss Morris, who in private life is Mrs. Frederick C. Harriot enjoyed great prosperity and popularity during the quarter of a century of her career on the stage, but of late years she has been suffering not only from financial troubles, but also from an affection of the eyes which made her entirely blind for a time and has left her at present with very defective sight. Her brother-in-law has left her a life interest in $50,000, so that she and her husband will be freed to a certain extent from their financial difficulties.

Miss Morris, whose real name was Clara Morrison, was born in Toronto in 1849, and started her stage career in Cleveland at the age of 12. After playing several small parts in New York she made a sweeping success in 1870, and followed it up with many greater triumphs. Among her best rôles were Cora in "Article 47," Camille, Alixe, and Mercy Merrick in "The New Magdalen." She was married in 1874 to Frederick C. Harriot, a New York merchant. They have no children.

Miss Morris was one of the greatest of emotional actresses, and "felt" the parts she played so strongly that Sarah Bernhardt exclaimed on seeing her play Camille: "This woman is not acting; she is suffering." It was, indeed, this very absorption in her rôles that led to her retirement from the stage in 1893. She had played so hard that her nervous system would no longer stand the strain.

When she gave up the stage she settled down as a writer of fiction and of reminiscences of stage life. Among her published works are: "A Silent Singer," "My Little Jim Crow," "Life on the Stage," "A Pasteboard Crown," "Stage Confidences," "The Life of a Star," "The Trouble Woman," "Left in Charge," "The New East Lynne," "A Strange Surprise," "Dressing-Room Receptions," and many short stories.

At the height of her prosperity, in 1876, she bought the large estate known as The Pines, at 537 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, which was once a part of the Edwin Forrest estate. She and her husband continued to live here even after their finances were depleted, and the failing of Mrs. Harriot's health seriously curtailed her literary activity. A mortgage for $25,000, and then a second mortgage, were put on the Pines. Miss Morris had returned to the stage for a few brief intervals, and on April 17, 1909, she made her last appearance as Lady Macbeth, in a benefit given for her by the Twelfth Night Club.

Already there had been talk of evicting the Harriots, who were unable to keep up the payments on the mortgages, from their estate at Yonkers. This caused a great stir among old-time playgoers, who were at the same time distressed by the failure of their favorite's sight; and in 1910 an organization was formed to buy up the mortgage on the Yonkers estate. A considerable sum was raised, but before definite action was taken the mortgage was taken over on Oct. 17 of that year by her brother-in-law, S. W. Harriot.

The Harriots continued to live at The Pines until July 15, 1913, when the estate was sold to a moving picture company, which has used it as the setting for romantic costume dramas. Since then Miss Morris and her husband have lived at Whitestone, L. I.

Mr. Harriot's estate amounted to $453,406, including considerable blocks of stock in the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Car and Foundry Company, and the United States Steel Corporation. His residence at Whitestone is valued at $42,000. Beside the life interest to his sister-in-law, the will leaves $50,000 each to Warren H. Titus and William J. Wallace, nephews, and the remainder to the widow.

MRS. COLT SUES HUSBAND.

Seeks an Accounting of the Estate Left by Her Father.

The suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowne Colt against her husband, Harris Dunscomb Colt, for an accounting, came to trial yesterday before Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Colt is a granddaughter of Walter Bowne, who served two terms as Mayor of New York. From her father Mrs. Colt received a one-fourth interest in the property at 1,992-94 Third Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Colt were married on Dec. 9, 1884, and from that date until 1911, when they separated, Mr. Colt managed his wife's affairs. She accuses her husband of having paid her mother, Mrs. Jessie D. Bowne, one-third of the income of the property, and that he told her that her mother was entitled to this as her dower.

Mrs. Colt wants her husband to prove that her mother was entitled to the money she received, and also demands that he submit a complete accounting of all money received by him. She thinks her husband has wrongfully withheld from her about $15,000. Mrs. Colt was called to the witness stand. On cross-examination she was asked if she had not declared her husband to be a coward and a man of no honor. Mrs. Colt replied:

"If I haven't so declared, I will do so now."

After some letters were offered in evidence the case went over until today. Curtis Mallet-Provost & Colt appeared for the defendant and May & Jacobson for the plaintiff.

SUES REGINALD VANDERBILT

Boy Struck by His Automobile Wants $10,000 Damages.

Supreme Court Justice Finch yesterday named Theresa Corey guardian ad litem of her nineteen-year-old son, Arthur, in order that she might sue Reginald Vanderbilt for damages. Alexander Karlin, counsel for Mrs. Corey, said that the boy had been run down by Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile at 113th Street and Park Avenue about a month ago and severely injured. Mrs. Vanderbilt was alone in the car, which was in charge of a chauffeur.

The amount of damages sued for is $10,000.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

STARWOOD

Men of good taste and refinement will wear this new

E&W

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

'BRASS DAN' IN HIGH FINANCE

'Diamond Jim' Brady's Brother Loses $4,900 in Promotion Scheme.

Daniel M. Brady, known as "Brass Dan," who is a brother of "Diamond Jim." Brady, must pay $2,500 to the National Surety Company, according to a verdict returned by a jury at the direction of the court in Justice Weeks's part of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The suit grew out of a note given by Mr. Brady, who, with others, backed up a loan of $125,000 to the Orson Automobile Company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company made the loan to the auto concern, but required the surety company's guarantee of a number of notes, including Brady's.

Mr. Brady, on the witness stand, tried to explain how he had been involved in expense by the deal and to give his objections to payment of the note, but the court informed him that his reasons were immaterial in the case and confined him to answering the question of Attorney J. Campbell Thompson for the plaintiff:

"Did you make the note and did you pay it?"

The witness admitted that he had made the note, but had not paid it.

Lawyer John J. Adams for Mr. Brady declared to the jury that his client had "been stung enough," and then tried to get in evidence to warrant the assertion, but the court ruled against Adams.

Lawyer Adams had prepared to prove to the jury the statements made in his filed answer to the complaint. This document recited that the Orson Automobile Company was organized in 1910 through the efforts of Horace M. Kilborn, and was named after Mr. Kilborn's brother, Orson.

Kilborn knew a large number of the depositors of the National City Bank, Mr. Brady said, and when his brother, Orson, was about to organize an automobile company promising large profits it was only natural that Kilborn should try to let all his friends in on the ground floor.

Kilborn succeeded in getting 100 wealthy men to subscribe $2,500 each, and agree to take a car each at $2,500. With this $250,000 on paper, pledged by men of great wealth, it was easy, Mr. Brady tried to explain, for the Orson Company to negotiate the loan of $125,000 with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, especially when the loan was guaranteed by a bond of the National Surety Company.

Lawyer Adams then tried to explain to the jury just how Mr. Brady was "stung." The lawyer said that his client had not only bought a car, but had taken an extra fine one at $3,000. And then, said the lawyer, "to make matters worse, one day, when Mr. Brady, after having spent an extra $1,000 for repairs, was exhibiting the car to his friends, it 'blew up.'" Soon after that the company went into insolvency, the lawyer said.

DENIES MURDER IN STRIKE.

Stupnicker Also Repudiates 'Strong-Arm' Sobriquet.

Three of the seven members of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union on trial for murder before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court testified yesterday and denied that they participated in the attack on Herman Liebowitz, a strike breaker, outside union headquarters at 85 East Fourth Street on July 31, 1910. Morris Stupnicker insisted that the sobriquet "Moesha the Starker," or Moses the Strong Arm Man, was applied to him first by Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge at Police Headquarters after he was arrested in connection with the murder of Liebowitz.

Stupnicker, who, according to the prosecution, struck Liebowitz on the head, denied that he was even at the place of the assault. He said he was "tortured all day" at Police Headquarters into admitting things that would implicate him in the murder.

Morris Sigman, another defendant, testified that Stupnicker was employed as general utility man by the Picket Committee during the garment strike of 1910, not because of his physical strength, but because he was well known among garment workers. Assistant District Attorney Delehanty produced many books of receipts showing that the Strike Committee had made payments for the service of doormen, who according to the prosecution were employed to use violence on strike breakers after they were tried by the Picket Committee.

Sigman could not remember the employment of such persons at the East Fourth Street headquarters. He testified that the books of the Strike Committee now in the possession of the District Attorney's office were stolen from the union immediately after the strike.

"I never stood for violence," Sigman declared. "It is detrimental to the best interest of unionism, and never makes a struggle successful."

Julius Woolfe, another defendant, testified he was not present at union headquarters on the night that Liebowitz was attacked. He said he superintended the distribution of $152,000 aid to strikers during the eight weeks of the strike in 1910. The trial will continue today.

MOHAWK

MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Civilized Balmacaans

Get the idea?

That's what a bright young fellow called the new Balmacaans among our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Overcoats

They have all the snap and swing and comfort that have made these coats so popular—without a trace of bagginess or extreme.

Beautiful Balmacaans at $20 and $25.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.

David Levy Accused of Grafting in the Naturalization Bureau.

David Levy of 171 East 105th Street, until recently a clerk in the Naturalization Bureau of the County Clerk's office and a son of Morris Levy, Republican district leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District of Harlem, was arrested last night on the charge of taking an illegally large fee from candidates for naturalization. He was locked up in Greenwich Street Police Station.

His arrest is the result of an investigation by C. O'C. Cowley, Chief Naturalization Examiner of the Federal Department of Labor. Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton worked up the case and obtained the warrant from Commissioner Houghton.

It was said last night that a number of other clerks and ex-clerks from the same bureau are to be arrested shortly. Some of the illegal fees are believed by the Government officials to have been no more than 25 cents in excess of the legal rate, and more than fifty witnesses have made affidavits with the Federal authorities concerning these excessive charges.

"There is nothing in it. It will all be squashed in ten minutes," Mr. Levy said last night in the police station.

County Clerk Schneider dismissed several clerks from the Naturalization Bureau last week on the ground that they had been grafting on prospective citizens.

CHARLTON IN POOR HEALTH

But Begs That His Approaching Trial at Como Be Not Postponed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 4.—Notwithstanding the preoccupation of the war, there is a good deal of interest in the approaching trial of Porter Charlton of New York for the murder of his wife here in June, 1910. The irreproachable conduct of the prisoner since he was brought from America to prison here over two years ago has aroused a certain amount of sympathy for him.

Although expressing an intense desire that nothing shall occur to postpone the trial, Charlton naturally feels the strain of the approaching ordeal. He seems unable to digest food, and this weakens him and renders him less fit for the excitement of the trial. He is subject to fits of terrible depression and melancholy, but implores the doctor to say nothing to render a postponement of the trial likely.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 7 TIMES
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 11
Holiday Matinee COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
WM. GILLETTE
IN HIS GREAT SUCCESS,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
SEAT SALE NEXT THURSDAY 9 A. M.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. In the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
MOLOCH HOLBROOK BLINN'S SUPERB CO. in "It is better than the best war play ever written."—Dr. Sun.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES, "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This MIDNIGHT Theatre.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w-(Pop.) & Sat.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8:15. CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FUNNIER THAN "WALLINGFORD," "BALDPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without noise or horror —but with— ALL KINDS OF thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. ..... 25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col'n Circle and 59th. Phone 9590 Col'n. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass" The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. & Oct. 12.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:20. "BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
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If there's a single tear at the back of your eye, "OLD HEIDELBERG," with Dorothy Gish, will bring it forth.

As for roaring comedy, there are Hitchcock and Foy, so you are certain of laughter.

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Every Afternoon and Evening.

250 good seats 25c. 300 good seats 50c. Many others at 75c. Better ones at $1 and $2.

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Ten musical comedies in one.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND 100 NOVELTIES including THE ICE BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
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Evenings at 8:10 and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
Biggest Show in the World at the Lowest Price
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STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

The Century CENTRAL PARK W., 62-63 STS. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00
CHAMPION BOSTON RED SOX WILL APPEAR IN THE BALL GAME ON THE STAGE TONIGHT.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"

STANDARD Curtain 2 & 8. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c.
A. H. Woods Presents "THE SONG OF SONGS"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TODAY 25 & 50c.
Messrs. Shubert Present Mme. Petrova in "THE REVOLT"

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
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School Children's Mat. Sat. Morning at 11. Special Children's prices, 25c and 50c.

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Ciccolonl, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Bessie Crawford.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30, 10c to 50c. Next Week, Marie Doro in "The White Pearl."
Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA." Strand Orch. & Soloists

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque THE STROLLING PLAYERS
Matinee To-Day.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque THE CRACKER JACKS
Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

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"DAS WEITE LAND." Wed. and Fri. Nights, "DAS SCHLOSS IN POLEN."

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HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
"The House of Glass"
Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE West 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8.20, $2 to 50c. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday $1.50-50c. Special Matinee Columbus Day, Oct. 12.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT.
The Girl Who Smiles
With Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Subscriptions Three to Eight Dollars.
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A Fashion Extravaganza
Under the Auspices of The N. Y. Globe.
Alice Brady-Eugene Carroll Kelly, Martin Brown, June Elvidge.
Staged by Julian Mitchell.
Scenery by Joseph Urban.
And in addition Grace La Rue.
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OUR GUESTS WILL FIND A VERY NOVEL ROOM.

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Maison Arthur
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A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

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